The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,231 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	28th Nov.
L.	Parramatta	4753	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L.	Malwa	2949	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2720	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
PESHAWUR	3900 600	J. C. Babot	28th	Nov.
TASMANIA	4500 800	C. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	3384 400	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
				1885.
BOKHARA	2914 500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 990. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 8th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 150, for first, second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*	3,649 400	on Monday,	1st Dec. 1884.
GENVA*	3,000 400	on Thursday	1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884
* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *Viâ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,200 450	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct. 2, 1884.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
FARE, Rs. 450.

THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 15th December, 1884.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. PERSIA,	3579 500	Hutchison	12th Dec. 1884.
s.s. VICTORIA,	3242 480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
ASIA,	3509 480	Blight	2nd ,,
BRITANNIA,	3099 480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
BELGRAVIA,	0000 1400	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1884.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
49, Church-gate-street. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,490 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley	2nd Decr.

Passage Money Rs. 400.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR	4,000	J. Rule	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARSAPARILLA.
(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative, and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	18 0
,, ,, ,, Turn Pin, ,,	20 0
,, ,, ,, Curl side for Riding, &c. ,,	12 0
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin ,,	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding ,,	6 0

EYE-GLASSES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord each	3 0
,, ,, Deeply Concave ,,	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring ,,	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord each	1 8
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring per pair	

EYE PRESERVERS,
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames ,,	3 0
Horse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames Single Pin ,,	30 0
,, ,, Turn Pin ,,	34 0
,, ,, Blued Steel Frames ,,	5 0
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band ,,	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ,,	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish ,,	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses ; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE VERY BEST GOODS ONLY. { GENT'S DRESS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS. } AT LOWEST RATE OF PROFIT.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY
TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Maior, Border Regiment.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNES SQUARE PIANOFORTE
WITH ALL METAL WORK ELECTRO-PLATED, OVERSTRUNG.
Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6⅔ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7¼ octaves) Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.

N. B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Pianos for HIRE in POONA and the districts at Reduced Rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO, LIMITED,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1885.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited, beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1885, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Reduced Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY : MEADOW-STREET, FORT. POONA : EAST-STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
SUCCESS GREATER THAN EVER
of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
The Donators of Footlight Amusement.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, NOVEMBER 25.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.

BROWN'S HORSE.

HUDSON'S GROTESQUE MORNING GLORY.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S FAVOURITE SERIO-COMICISMS.

MRS. DIDIMUS'S PARTY.

NELLIE HARLEY AND OSCAR SMITH'S LOVE WITH A DUTCHMAN.

HUDSON'S BANJOISTIC EFFUSIONS.

MISS MAY MELVILLE'S BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.

And the laughable sketch.
THE COMING MAN.

NEW BALLADS, DUETS, JOKES, DANCES, &c.
Smiles for a Week. Laughter for a Month.
Good Humour for a Year.

Admission, Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8. Children, half price ; Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Second and Third Seats only. Reserved Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Private boxes to hold four, Rs. 12. Doors open at 8-15 ; Commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLEN, Business Agent.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kalbadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. J. DAVISON & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh, and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Ærated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious puccka-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON,
October, 1884. Lambert Hall, Karachi.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXMIBAI, widow and administratrix of the last will and testament of the late VINAEKRAO JAGGONATHJEE SUNKERSHETT has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Memon HAJEE NOORMAHOMAD SULLEMAN—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement, bungalow, stable, outhouses and malee's chawl, &c., and also the trees and plants standing thereon, lying and being on the Chinchpoogloe-road, leading to Sewree in Byculla ward, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 1 and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 143, and new No. 1312, and new Survey No. 3623, and measuring about 5001 square yards, and bounded as follows,—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Bomanjee Hormasjee Wadia, on or towards the west and north by the property of Ramjee Vaghojee and others, and on or towards the south by the public road. Any person or persons having any claim against the same or any part thereof, he or they should make the same known in writing to the solicitors of the said purchaser, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani within 14 days from the date hereof at their office in Rampart-row, or in default the purchase will be completed and no claims will be entertained thereafter.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 90 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storkeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from Monthly Payments.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storkeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 470 tons of Cocoanut-oil and 700 tons of Castor-oil. Samples may be seen at the Storkeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oil," and which must specify the rate per hundredweight delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to one 1 p. m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract required as security ; one half to be deposited the contract, and the remainder by 5 Pe from monthly payments. The himself to accept the lowest or

Storkeeper's Office

NOTICES.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GABLE AND EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERTS & CO.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, COCANADA.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.—Silver Medal and 1st Class Certificate—Highest Award. Boston Foreign Exhibition, 1883.—Medal and Diploma—the only award in India. Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal—Highest Award in India. Vienna International Exhibition, 1873.—Diploma of Honour. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal. Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881.—Two Diplomas for Cigars and Tobacco. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1882.—Silver Medal. Madras Central Agricultural Exhibition, 1883.—Bronze Medal. Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, 1881.—Silver Medal.

FAVRE-LEUBA'S WATCHES

Have obtained for their superiority the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., First Class Certificate and Gold Medal.

WE draw particular attention to our specialities in cheap Lever Watches. Twenty years' experience in the country and the fact that we possess our own factory in Europe give us an advantage over other firms, which will be readily understood, and which enables us to sell a really sound article at the following exceedingly low rates :—

WINDING WITH KEY,
CASES COIN SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	Rs. 25
Hunting	... ...	,, 26
Half-Hunting	... ...	,, 27
Above in Superior quality	...	,, 35

KEYLESS, FINE SILVER.

Open Faced	... ...	Rs. 40
Hunting	... ...	,, 45 to 50
Half-Hunting	... ...	,, 50 to 60

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN WATCHES
IN GERMAN-SILVER CASE.

None Genuine unless bearing our Stamp on cover. { Open face ... Rs. 25 ; Hunting ... ,, 28 ; Half-hunting ... ,, 30 } Beware of Imitations.

* The always increasing sales have enabl... reduce the former rates to above...

All the above ... two years ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOV., AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

1. TRIO.....Allegro .....Gade.
   Violin .....Herr Schmuck.
   Violincello .....Major Wickham.
   Piano.....Miss Schmuck.
2. SONG .....The Raft.....Ciro Pinsuti
   Mr. Hebditch.
3. VIOLIN SOLO...Ode à l'Amour Scène Chantante.....Willmers.
   Herr Schmuck
4. SONG.....Laddie.....Ciro Pinsuti.
   Mrs. Wickham.
5. PIANO SOLO..{(a) Berceuse / (b) Valse}.....Chopin.
   Miss Schmuck.
6. DUET.....Excelsior .....Balfe.
   Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.

PART II.

1. VIOLIN SOLO.....Cardas.....Hauser.
   Herr Schmuck.
2. SONG .....Will o' the Wisp.....Cherry.
   Mr. Hebditch.
   PIANO SOLO .....Caprice .....Raff.
   Miss Schmuck.
4. SONG.....Ave Maria .....Gounod.
   with Violin, Violincello, Harmonium and Pianoforte accompaniment.
   Mrs. Wickham.
5. VIOLINCELLO SOLO.Nocturno .....Lachner.
   Major Wickham.
6. SONG .....Adelaide.....Beethoven.
   Mr. Dixon.
7. QUARTETTE.....Mélodie Religieuse.....Tours.
   Violin.....Herr Schmuck.
   Violincello .....Major Wickham.
   Harmonium .....Mr. Johnston.
   Piano .....Miss Schmuck.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1 each.
Numbered reserved seats ..... Rs. 3

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Books of the words—4 annas each, may be purchased at the door of the Hall on the evening of the performance.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for steamer "Lucinda," from Middlesbro, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING with the delivery orders for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from alongside the ship without delay, otherwise it will be landed at the consignees risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the ship's deck. No claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES,
Agents, s. s. Lucinda.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to noon of the 1st proximo, for the purchase from the Press of DIRTY WASTE PAPER and CLEAN PAPER CUTTINGS during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1885. The form of Agreement can be seen, and forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of the Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the purchase from the Government Central Press of Dirty Waste Paper and Clean Paper Cuttings," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (100) one hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 20th November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the first of December next, until further notice, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock, of the New Colaba Company, and of this Company at Colaba will be open for the delivery and despatch of Cotton and other Goods under similar arrangements to those which were in fo ce in previous years.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other goods conveyed by the Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other goods, sent to or from the Sassoon Dock sidings or any of the sidings at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fourth of November, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEYKISSONDASS GUNGADASS has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to the said hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise his, her or their claim will be considered as waived, and the purchaser will complete the purchase without reference to any such claim.

All that messuage or dwelling house standing on fasundaree ground, lying and being on the south side of Coppersmith-road, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring in length from north to south 70 feet, and in breadth from east to west 23 feet, more or less, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 115, 19, and 21, and are bounded as follows—on the east by the house of Memon Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, on the west by the house of Dossa Morarjee and a private passage used by the occupiers of the house, on the north by Coppersmith Row, and on the south by the halalcore passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeykissondas Gangadas.—Dated this 24th November, 1884.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs PREMCHUND ROYCHUND and TRIBHOWANDASS DWARKADASS have contracted to SELL to Messrs. ARDESEER BYRAMJEE LIBOO ALLA and DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Bellasis-road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 10,720 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by land included in New Survey Nos. 3577, 3579, 3580, and 3581, formerly the property of Thomas Ginger and others, on the west by land included in the New Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jettaker, on the south by the Bellasis-road, and on the north by the Old Bombay Race Course, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the Register Book A of foras freehold land under No. 464, and is numbered 3575 and 3576 in the New Revenue Survey made by Colonel Laughton in 1870 and 1871, and which said messuages, tenements or dwelling houses were formerly in the occupation of James Flynn, his assigns or under tenants, afterwards in the occupation of Ardesir Dhunjeebhoy and are now in that of the Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, or their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the north side of the premises, firstly described in the Registration sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by estimation 1755 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north, firstly by land included in the New Revenue Survey No. 3562 and 3563, and partly by a portion of the Old Bombay Race Course, on the east and west by portion of the Old Bombay Race Course, and on the south by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Race Course Committee, and are now in the occupation of the said Electric Light and Power Company, Limited. Any and all persons having any claim to the said hereditaments and premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, lien, lease, gift or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise his, her or their claim will be considered as waived, and the purchasers will complete the intended purchase without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1884.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received in December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office and the Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, and up to noon, at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay.....	(Spirit of wine rectified..... / MoDou gallis / Disinfecting Powder or Calverts / Bowder ...)	Under Schedule No. 4. / Do. No. 41.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884. / Do. 15th Do.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay & Deolalee..... / Sattara ..... / Poona for Purandhar ..... / Deesa, and Ahmednagar ..... / Mhow for Indore. / Asirgarh & Mhow / Nasirabad for Targarh ..... / Belgaum and Kolapoor	Beef, mutton, butter, milk, chickens, eggs, &c. / Miscellaneous articles, country medicines, copper, iron, and tin ware and hired carriage, &c.....	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 15th Dec. 1884.
	Shoeing Cattle.....	Do. No. 3	Do. 17 do.
	Tinning cooking utensils.....	Do. No. 4	Do. 17 do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Nov., 1884.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OF CHINA
FAR EAST.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the steadiest, and quietest, most beautifully decorated, and can sew the strongest stitch on any material. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHESNUT FRUIT.—Just received per s. s. Peshawar, fresh and fine, at As. 4 per lb.—Witzoba and Curringhoy, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 66, and 70, Bombay.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in the latest and choicest designs from 1 anna to 5 Rupees each. Early inspection is invited.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Fort, Bombay.

CANTEENS FITTED, complete, just to hand, a large supply for 1, 2, and 4 persons. From Rs. 33 each. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

UNIFORM CASES, made from the Best Block Tin, Holding Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., &c., Rs. 33.
THORPE & Co., Military Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HELMET and FORAGE CAP CASE in one made from the Best Block, Rs. 16-8.
THORPE & Co., Military Tailors, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, a BARMAN and a CLERK, Portuguese. Apply at the YACHT CLUB.

TO LET, SPACIOUS GROUND-FLOOR, at 57, Gowlia Tank-road. Rent, Rs. 60. Apply to R., care of Manager of this paper.

WANTED, a competent MILL MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay. Apply to Z., stating terms, care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of SUN TOPEES for ladies and gentlemen.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors.

RE. 1 As. 4 a tola. Selling off stock of Delhi and Trichinopoly Jewellery at above rate. E. J. Brandon, Jeweller, 5, Hornby-road, Bombay.

TO LET, partly furnished TOP FLOOR, opposite General Post Office, facing the sea. Water and Cook-room. Apply first floor, No. 11, Hornby-row, Fort.

CRYSTOLEUM AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.—Lessons in these beautiful accomplishments given at No. 13, Rampart-row, Bombay.

AT Dr. Gama's, Girgaum, near R. C. Chapel, a second-hand BROUGHAM in thorough repair with a fast horse, Rs. 650; also a strong showy Polo Pony, Rs. 125.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE, Fresh Caviare and Anchovies arriving per next mail steamer "Gwalior." Order early. GREEN & READ, Apollo-bunder.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gents' White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Despatch Boxes, Fitted Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of assorted sizes, Hand Bags.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

A CHOICE assortment of novelties in Christmas Cards just opened out, from 4 annas upwards. The new est designs by the best artists.—Badham, File & Co., Ld.

ON VIEW, Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball's valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," Piano, Billiard-table, Carriage, &c., at the "Cliff," Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab, rising 5, height about 14-1, sound. Broken to Saddle and Harness. Price, Rs. 700. Owner going home. Apply to A. B. C., care of this paper.

TO LET, Nesbit-road, Byculla, large airy Bedroom and Bath-room furnished, with Board (stabling if required), within a few minutes walk of station and Tramway. Apply J. M. B., care of this office.

SCHWEPPE'S ÆRATED WATERS as supplied to H. M. the Queen. Fresh arrival. Soda and Potash, as 12 per doz. Tonic, and Lithia, Re. 1 per doz. Ginger Ale, Re. 1-4 per doz.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

CLERK WANTED, one who can keep Accounts, take charge of an office, and make himself generally useful. Good writing, and a slight knowledge of tracing necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to M. O., care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED by s.s. Pekin, fine MALTA GRAPES at Re. 1 per Bombay seer.—WITTOBA & CARRIMBHOY, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 69 and 70.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOVELTY.—Moradabad Forks and Spoons; green and blue tints.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived. 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathaniel Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Assamese silk, all thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN MOHOMED, 1, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Costings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a good English NURSE, middle aged (married preferred) to take sole charge of two young children. Good references required. Apply to Captain H. B. Fernan, Karachi, stating wages, &c.

READY LAID DAWK between Belgaum and Vengurla. Good and comfortable Tongas can be had ready at any time, cheap and short journey of thirteen hours in Rupees twenty-five.—Muncherjee & Co., Dawk Agents, Camp Belgaum.

A LADY residing in Clifton wishes the charge of 2 or 3 children who could attend school if desired; liberal and well appointed home; 2 months at sea-side in summer. Full particulars on application to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY. Vol. III. Branson's DIGEST OF THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS, & LAW REPORTS INDIAN APPEALS up to December, 1883, including the Cases reported in Vols. 9 to 12, inclusive, of the Calcutta Law Reports. Price Rs. 18. Packing and Postage 12 Annas. Apply to The EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

AHMEDABAD, BROACH, HOOBLEE, INDORE, KHANGAUM, KURRACHEE, OOMRAOTTEE, POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer

...ON RATS"
...Flies, Ants, Bed-bugs
...ophers. Druggists
...Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to noon of the 1st proximo, for supplying the Press, for three years ending 31st December, 1887, with MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF COUNTRY MANUFACTURE or COUNTRY PRODUCE only, of which samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom Forms of Tender can be obtained. The Form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 20th November, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of ARDESIR SORABJEE MUKADUM, late a Cashier in the Government Paper Currency Office at Bombay, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 13th day of July, 1884, and whose will and codicil were proved by Mr. NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE, Writer of Bombay aforesaid, Parsee Inhabitant, as one of the Executors thereof in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are hereby required pursuant to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the said Executor at his residence in Mody-street, within the Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Meadows-street, within the Fort, on or before the 31st day of December next, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the said Executor has then had notice, and that he will not be answerable or liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons, or whose claim or demand the said Executor has not had notice at the time of such distribution. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 24th day of November, 1884.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Executor.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.

The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.

The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereof, with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.

The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereof, with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.

Delivery must commence as soon after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 20th November, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of choice and valuable cleographs, &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m., invoice of cleographs, &c., comprising the following subjects:—

Flowerpots, Gold Fish, The First Child, The Quarrel, House of Commons, Going to North and South, Silver Wedding, Martin Luther, Different Breeds of Cattle, Deccan Industry, Artistic Cartridge, Antwerp, Will She, Hunter's Return, Scene in Kent, Scene in Midland, Cupid and Venus, In disgrace and Quiet as a Lamb, Question of Love, Half Afraid, Dead Game, Little Thoughtful, The Irish Nation, Pulling up to Unskid, Swiss Farmyard, England Bulwarks, Woodland Sunset, Artful Hunt, Sheepshean, On the Lake, Startled, Prince of Wales, On the Rhine and Summer, Iroques, Duchess of Devonshire, After Work and Reaper, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their saleroom, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, and pamphlets in English, Marathee, Guzeratee, &c., Shakespeare L. Dictionary, sample patterns in varieties, dhoties, cloth, paper, sheepskins, carts, Cantaloon, shirts, socks, Razapur chedder, silk, handkerchief, gloves, socks, lockets, carring, caps, sides with air-light tin cases, ... Under Schedule No. 35
Sugar as per sample ..... Do. do. No. 49.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Tea, Indian, loose or good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases.....	Under Schedule No. 35	
Sugar as per sample	Do.	do. No. 49.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Comst. Storekeeper Genl., Bombay.....	Oil Kerosine (General Contract.) and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24a. Under Schedule No. 24b.

Bombay ..... / Poona ..... / Ahmednagar ... / Mhow ..... / Nusirabad ..... / Neemuch ..... / Karachi ..... / Hyderabad .... / Deesa. ..... / Belgaum..... / Ahmedabad....	Oils of Sorts and oil Kerosine.	Under Schedule No. 24.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th October, 1884

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from.....	7	0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from.....	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from.....	9	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from.....	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved from a clear on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief..... 1 0
Ditto ditto in any colour..... 2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze..... 5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line..... 1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto..... 2 0
Engraving per line extra..... 1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra..... 1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from..... 5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100..... 1 0
Lady's ditto ditto 2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto 1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto..... 2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from..... 5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Diseases.

Druggists, Cooper, Nephew & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rate to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION having determined to send out Agents to the Red Sea Ports and to the East Coast of Africa, invite applications for the office from duly qualified persons. They must possess a thorough knowledge of Piece-goods, and are requested to state in their applications the languages with which they are conversant. Salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per month, according to qualifications, and all travelling expenses paid. Applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 8th December, 1884.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th November, 1884.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

BOMBAY—28, Apollo-street.
LONDON—27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES:
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and other countries.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or *purport* as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses, when registered, two words, Rs. 5-8. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistace afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for Contracts as specified for one year commencing from 1st April, 1885. The Tenders will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Bombay ..... / Poona ..... / Ahmednagar ... / Mhow ..... / Nasirabad ..... / Neemuch ..... / Karachi ..... / Hyderabad ..... / Deesa ..... / Belgaum..... / Ahmedabad.....	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A.	
	Sugar under Schedule No. 31.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases.....	Under Schedule No. 35	
Sugar as per sample	Do.	do. No. 49.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd December next up to 11-30 a.m., at the offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Comst. Storekeeper Genl., Bombay.....	Oil Kerosine (General Contract.) and oil Cocoanut (General Contract.)	Under Schedule No. 24a. Under Schedule No. 24b.

B

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 7th November. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Capt. Kirk.
Lieut Kirwan.
Mr and Mrs M C Steinbelt
Mr M C Leckie
Lord A Grosvenor
Lord H Grosvenor
Mr C E Smyth
Mr G Stokes
Mr E H Osgood
Mr Dawhurst
Mr Russell
Capt and Mrs Addison
Mr M Kennard
Mr E A Carswell
Mrs J Lee-Warner
Mrs W Lee-Warner
Mrs Bulman a 4 daughters
Major Trevor
Mrs Westland, infant, and child
Miss Corbyn
Mr E Deighton
Mr and Mrs Harrington and child
Mrs Ward
Mr and Miss Cleburn
Miss Brook
Mr H W Hudson
Rev and Mrs Morell and infant
Mr S Pinney
Mr and Mrs H F Moule
Lady A Fitzgerald and infant
Mr P M Pyter
Mr Birkmyre
Mr H K Pellereau
Mr and Mrs Rivaz and child
Genl J C Brooke
Mr and Miss Brooke
Miss Mooney
Mr Faichnie
Mrs Rowland & 3 daughters
Mr and Mrs Twidale and infant
Mrs Ogg
Miss Vincent
Major Gray
Rev W Coverdale
Dr W Findon
Mr Jas Young
Mr G Shawe
Mrs Constable
Mr and Mrs G G Charles
Mr P G Melitus
Mr A L Christie
Mrs A Johnson
Mr Garrett
Mr J F Swete
Mr J W Davis
Mr and Mrs Bunbell
Mrs Hamilton
Mr T L Cook
Mr W Wood
Miss E Scott
Mr and Mrs Higby
Mr and Mrs Weir and 2 infants
Lord Radstock
Hon R Waldegrave
Mr J P Millett
Mr J R D Bell
Mr H S McIntire
Mr Thos Forsyth
Mr F Hathborne
Mrs Newell
Mrs Boult
Mr and Mrs Whymper
Mr H B Molesworth
Mr Geo Bridges
Miss M Burgess
Mr H St J Keeller
Miss Bushnell
Mrs Thorburn
Mr H C Hardie
Mr J Horne
Miss Duncan
Mr E S Whitney
Mrs Le Mesurier and infant
Mr S Vas
Mr Lazarus
Mr and Mrs Gastin, infant, and child
Mrs Carrington and daughter
Mr J J Benson
Mrs R V Garrett and infant
Mrs Hudson and 2 children
Revd S W M Currigan
Mr J E Fasken.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E Deschamps
The Archbishop Agliardi
Rev M P Dochi
Mr E Parisi.

FROM SUEZ.

Conductor Phillips
Mr A Pugh
Mr F C Dawkes
Mr Keith
Mr C T Melli
Col Bonus.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr Reed.
FROM ADEN.—Major Haydon.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

A CABINET Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers, except Lords Northbrook and Spencer, were present.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Salisbury criticized the instructions to Lord Wolseley, which he considered were objectionable both in form and substance. Lords Granville and Northbrook maintained that the instructions were adequate and in accordance with the long-expressed views of the Government. Last night Lord Dunraven moved for a joint Committee of the two Houses to inquire into the condition of the trade and commerce of the country. Earl Granville opposed the motion, and after debate Lord Salisbury recommended that the motion should not be pressed, and it was therefore withdrawn.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. MacIver moved an amendment to the Address, expressing regret that the subject of the depression of trade had not been referred to in the Royal Speech. Mr. Ecroyd urged the expediency of an official inquiry into the subject. Mr. Mundella denied that trade was exceptionally depressed in England, and strongly objected to any attempt to revive protective duties. After a long debate the amendment was negatived by 86 to 67. On Monday, the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who moved a resolution calling for a more impartial selection of juries in Ireland than at present existed. Mr. Trevelyan denied that there were grounds for imputing unfair selection of jurors and the debate was continued for some hours by Irish members, and an adjournment was, after a division, assented to by the Government. On Tuesday the adjourned debate was resumed, and Mr. Healy continued the discussion on the administration of the law in Ireland. The amendment was eventually rejected by 140 to 34. Mr. Gorst then moved an amendment condemnatory of the Government action in South Africa; but, after some debate, it was withdrawn, and the Address was agreed to. On Wednesday, after some discussion Mr. Gladstone's motion to give priority to the Franchise Bill during the month of November was agreed to Mr. Redmond's Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill was then discussed, and Mr. O'Donnell having been previously warned by the Speaker was, by a vote of 183 to 28, suspended from attendance. Last night Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Franchise Bill in a brief speech, stating that, while the Government declined to conjoin redistribution, they still understood the arrangements and representation must be based on the real wants of the nation. Mr. Stanhope, on behalf of Lord R. Churchill, moved an amendment to the effect that redistribution was a necessary accompaniment of franchise extension, and the consequent debate occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday laid the foundation stone of a building on the Thames Embankment, intended for a National Liberal Club. The Premier, Lords Derby and Granville, Mr. Chamberlain, and other Ministers made speeches on the occasion.

The names of members of the Royal Commission on Shipping were published in Tuesday's *Gazette*. The Shipowners' Committee were dissatisfied with the constitution of the Commission, and the Government has consented to enlarge the Commission, allowing the shipowners to name four members.

In answer to a question in the House of Commission concerning South African affairs, Lord Derby, on Monday, said the Government had wisely withdrawn from the annexation of the Transvaal, and would not undertake that of Zululand, but they would take measures to restore order in Bechuanaland.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., has consented to become a candidates for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University in opposition to Dr. Bain.

Mr. H. Fawcett, Postmaster-General, and M.P. for Hackney, died yesterday at Cambridge, aged 53.

The Marquis of Londonderry died on Wednesday night at his residence in North Wales, aged 63.

During the performance on Saturday at the Star Music-hall, in Glasgow, an unfounded alarm of fire was raised, which led to a panic and a rush to the doors by a large portion of the audience. The result was that 14 persons were killed, and some 20 others were injured.

The Bishop of Lichfield has issued a circular to his clergy reminding them that curates in deacon's orders are not licensed to preach sermons, but may read as homilies sermons from certain books sanctioned by the Bishop.

A very excited state of feeling exists among the crofters in the Isle of Skye, and the police sent to protect Major Fraser's estate have been attacked and driven away by a furious mob.

The election at Scarborough, rendered necessary by the elevation to the peerage of the late member, Mr. Dodson, resulted on Monday in the return of the Liberal candidate, Colonel Steble, by a majority of 289 votes.

The trial in Dublin of James Ellis French for incitement to felony resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Another writ of *mandamus* has been served on the Limerick Corporation for payment of a further sum of £406 for extra police tax. It is not expected that the Corporation will retract their recent decision not to pay these demands.

A young man named Allen, employed on the *Freeman's Journal*, in Dublin, has been arrested on a charge of treason-felony.

OBITUARY.—The Marquis of Londondery; the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M. P.; Surg-Gen. Chas. Barclay, Mad. Ret.; C. Allen, late Ben. C. S.; Sir Chas. Goring, Bart; Mr. Hugh Hammersley, late High Sheriff of Oxfordshire; Mr. J. Hartley, late High Sheriff of Shropshire; Viscountess Sherbrooke; the Hon. Mrs. George Devereux.

HUMOURS of the fall of Khartoum are persistently current at Cairo, and a French paper, published in Cairo, gave a circumstantial account of the attempt of General Gordon to escape, the destruction of his flotilla near Berber, and his capture by the Mahdi's adherents. No official confirmation of the news has been received, and it is not believed to be true.

The Chinese Prime Minister has informed a correspondent at Tientsin that China will accept the May treaty with France, all claim for indemnity being withdrawn, and France to occupy Kelung until a final arrangement be made. It is reported that a loan of five million taels has been arranged with an English house at Shanghai.

The general results of the German election are now known. The Liberals have lost considerably, while the Socialists have returned nine members. Second ballots will be held in 97 districts, and it is deemed probable that the Socialist candidates will be successful in several of them.

The German Emperor had a fall on Tuesday and slightly bruised his shoulder. His Majesty, however, has not experienced any serious effects from the accident.

The French Senate on Wednesday rejected the clause of the Bill relating to that body by which the co-optative power of filling vacancies was abolished.

Baron Pitteurs has been appointed Belgian representative at the Vatican.

There has been a slight recurrence of cholera in Naples. On Monday and Tuesday there were four fresh cases and three deaths. At Nantes on Tuesday there were 12 cases and seven deaths.

The President of the Cape Ministry has gone to Bechuanaland to endeavour to effect a peaceful settlement of pending questions.

The selection of the Presidential electors, which is virtually the election of the President, was carried out on Tuesday in the United States. There was very great excitement everywhere and the result is still uncertain, although the general belief is that Mr. Cleveland will be elected, although by a comparatively slight majority.

DEPUTATIONS TO LORD DUFFERIN.

ON Nov. 4, Lord Dufferin received a deputation from the London Committee of landholders and others interested in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal and Behar, who waited on his Excellency to present a memorial from the committee, in which they expressed the concern and apprehension with which they regarded the scope of the proposed alteration in the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, as contained in the provisions of the Tenancy Bill now before the Legislative Council of India. The committee consists of a large number of gentlemen formerly connected with the Bengal Administration, as well as of many zemindars, planters, and merchants formerly resident in that province. The deputation was limited to seven representatives of these various classes and interests:—Sir George Yule, K.C.S.I., C.B., late Bengal Civil Service and member of the Supreme Council of India; Mr. C. T. Buckland, late Bengal Civil Service and senior member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta; Mr. Robert Lethbridge, C.I.E., late Press Commissioner of India; Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, late officiating Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Mr. J. D. Ward late Bengal Civil Service and Judge of Dacca; Dr. J. Berry White, late Civil Surgeon in Assam, and tea-planter; and Mr. J. Cassels, late merchant and zemindar, Calcutta. After each of the members of the deputation had briefly addressed his Excellency in opposition to the Bill, Lord Dufferin thanked them for the clear exposition of their views, assuring them that he approached the important subject with an open mind, anxious only to see justice done to all classes; and the proceedings terminated with hearty thanks to his lordship for his courteous reception.

A deputation from the Committee of the Council on Education in India waited on Lord Dufferin, by appointment, on the same day to lay before his Excellency a memorial. The memorial, after referring to the state of the education question in India, and especially to the appointment of the Imperial Commission on Education in the beginning of 1882 and the recommendations of that Commission, called particular attention to one feature of the policy recommended by the Commission—namely, the policy of calling forth private effort and liberality for the support and extension of education, supplemented and encouraged by the system of grants-in-aid. In conclusion, the memorial pointed out to his Excellency the fact that education in India had suffered much in the past from the want of any legislative measure on the subject, and that the present time was peculiarly advantageous for its introduction, and the demand for it urgent. The education of the masses was a necessity for the future well-being of the country. Even the higher education of a few made the ignorance of the multitude the more deplorable, and also the more dangerous to society. Lord Dufferin showed much interest in the subject, and spoke of its important bearing on the welfare of India, and assured the deputation that it would receive his early and earnest attention on his arrival in India.

A DEPUTATION of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Dufferin on Nov. 6 at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, Piccadilly, to lay before upon him their views as to the course of policy which would be most conducive to the extended commercial interests of this country and of the Indian Empire. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Slagg, M.P., Mr. Hutton (President of the Chamber), Mr. George Lord, Mr. Elijah Helm, and Mr. Jacob Bright having addressed the noble earl, Lord Dufferin, in reply, said:—Mr. Slagg, Mr. President, and gentlemen,—In the first place, I must be permitted to express my very great sense of obligation to you for having given me the opportunity of thus becoming personally acquainted with your views and ideas upon a certain number of very interesting subjects. Of course it is probable that if I had not had the pleasure of this interview, these subjects would have attracted my attention; but it is undoubtedly the case that when a person's attention is directed to a matter personally by oral intercourse with those who are best fitted to speak upon it, his interest in the subject is both stimulated and enlightened. I can quite comprehend that any person of understanding who has any knowledge at all of Indian affairs must comprehend the enormous importance both to India itself and to this country of the extension of her railway system. Of course, it would be out of the question for me to say any more on this point at present. It is only after I have been in the country, and after I have studied the matter carefully, that I shall be able to form an opinion and an idea of the conditions under which that extension should be conducted. Of this you may be sure, that this is one of the subjects which will have my earliest and most earnest attention. I was extremely interested in what fell from a member of your deputation, who was good enough to direct my attention to the peculiar relation existing between us and the Burmese Power. It so happens that I have already studied to some slight extent, the important questions to which he called my attention, though in another way. It is to be supposed, however, that I have any definate opinion; but at all events from what I have learned, heard, and read, I am very much alive to the great development of our commercial interests which may take place in that quarter, if proper care and attention and good judgment are applied to the elaboration of the railway system which shall connect China with the Indian Empire. I am also very well aware how desirable it is, from a political point of view, that we should be, as it were, in as advantageous a position in that neighbourhood as any other Power which may be establishing itself in the Eastern Hemisphere. It gave me great pleasure also to hear what fell from Mr. Jacob Bright, in entirely sympathise with him in his view in regard to the basis of peace being an absolute necessity to the prosperity of the Indian Empire and to the happiness of the Indian populations. India is a great country, and although it is the centre of great development, which may eventually flourish, the chances of its doing so altogether depend upon the maintenance of peace. You may have confidence, you may be natural lovers of peace, but in my horror of the opposite, and in my firm determination to pursue, as far as it lies within my power to do so, a cautious and moderate policy. Before bidding you good-bye, I desire to express to you my deep sense of your individual kindness in speaking in such very friendly and courteous terms of my appointment. It would be a great advantage to me that it should be known that I have the good fortune to possess the confidence of Lancashire, because unfortunately the attention of the public in England is not very generally directed to Indian matters; but it is well known that in Lancashire your material connection with India induces you to watch very carefully whatever takes place in India. I shall go forth with your *imprimatur* attached to my nomination as Viceroy, which will strengthen my hands, add to my authority, and enable me, I trust successfully, to carry into effect those wishes you have expressed. I have further to thank you most warmly for the kind invitation you addressed to me when you asked me to attend a dinner in Manchester. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure, but unfortunately my time is limited, and I have so many engagements to keep, that it was with great regret I was compelled to decline the honour. I shall always remember it as an act of the greatest kindness, and I hope may still live to enjoy it when I return (hear, hear). The deputation withdrew, after thanking his lordship for the interview.

Lord Dufferin subsequently received a deputation from the Council of the East Indian Association, which attended to present a memorial with regard to certain administrative and other reforms in India advocated by the Association. General Sir O'Cavenagh (chairman of the Council) introduced the deputation. The Rajah Rampal Singh also briefly addressed his lordship, and presented a memorial which called the attention of the Viceroy-designate to the following subjects:—The extension of the railway system and the construction of works of irrigation and inland navigation; the abolition of the duty on gold and silver plate and the general encouragement of native manufactures; the removal of race antagonism and the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and natives; the formation of agricultural banks; the general introduction of the principles of municipal government; the position of the poorer members of the European and Eurasian community and the disadvantages under which they labour in procuring employment; the conditions under which admission to the Covenanted and Statutory Civil Service is obtained and the organisation of the Native Army, and the expediency of offering suitable openings for the advancement of native officers. Lord Dufferin, in reply, said he had been very glad to receive the deputation and to hear the expression of their good wishes particularly because the Association they represented was in no sense a party one. The suggestions made in the memorial should have his best consideration.

BANQUET TO LORD DUFFERIN.

LORD DUFFERIN was entertained at dinner on Saturday night at the Town-hall, Westminster, by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club, prior to his departure for India. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Lord Northbrook, Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., occupied the chair. A number of the most distinguished members of the Club, with one or two specially-invited guests, supported him. Among those present were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Reay, and Lord Lawrence; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Brownlow, Sir Richard Pollock, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Douglas Forsyth, Sir Henry Daly, Sir Louis Jackson, Sir Joseph Caird, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Sir George Kellner, Sir Robert Stuart, Sir Michael Westropp, Sir William Andrew, Sir Ashley Eden; Mr. Cross, M.P., the Hon. C. Lawrence, and the Hon. E. Drummond; the Nawab Shums-ud-Dowlah Kumar Shaun Singh, Rajah Rampal Singh, Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Bhownagree; Generals Dickens, Allen Johnson, Foster, Beynor, and Trevor; Colonels Yule and French; Messrs. Maclean, Edwin Arnold, Roper Lethbridge, Seymour Fitzgerald, Boulger, Juland Danvers, Ashburner, Thornton, Pedder, Melville, Leitner, and many other gentlemen both native and English. The proceedings were private. After the toast of "The Queen-Empress" had been drunk with the usual honours, Sir Barrow Ellis proposed in appropriate terms that of the guest of the evening, to which Lord Dufferin replied in a speech of about half an hour's duration. His reference to the experience he had acquired in Turkey, and to the necessity of trusting to our own vigilance and valour in dealing with even a friendly government of Russia, was received with enthusiastic and renewed applause. No further speeches were made, and the company separated at an early hour. Lord Dufferin, however remained some time later in conversation with different native gentlemen.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS (INDIA).

On Nov. 3, in the House of Commons, Mr. Serjeant Simon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a memorial from the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India to the Viceroy praying for the redress of certain grievances had been received by his Excellency; and whether any and what steps had been taken in the matter.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—The India Office has received no memorial of this kind; nor have we any information that such a memorial has been presented to the Viceroy.

CENTRAL ASIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the disclosure of the contents of a report upon the Central Asian frontier question in certain newspapers, and he could state by whom the report in question was made; whether it was of a confidential character; and what steps the Government proposed to take to punish the offender.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—In reply to the questions of the hon. member for Carlow, I can only say that the Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India on this subject.

ENGLISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

On the 6th inst Captain Aylmer asked the Secretary of State for War whether the English troops in India were below the established number; and, if so, by what number of men in each branch of the service, and also by what number they fell short of the establishment on the 31st of December, 1883.

The Marquis of Hartington.—It is very difficult during the trooping season, when detachments of men are on their way to and from India, to state the exact strength of a given arm in that country; but if the hon. and gallant member will be content with the returns for the 1st of September in the present and the past years), which may be taken as dates immediately preceding the trooping season, it will be seen that in the present season the cavalry was 141, the artillery 67, and the infantry 4,224 below their establishment. It should be observed that a deficiency of from 800 to 900 was to be expected as arising from casualties since the close of the previous trooping season; and there is a further reason for deficiency in that two battalions from the Indian establishment have been lent for service in Egypt. The corresponding figures for the 1st of September, 1883, showed the cavalry as 419, the artillery as 88, and the infantry as 5,123 below establishment. I may add that the authorities in India anticipate that by the close of the present trooping season their deficiency will be reduced to 650 men.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was a fact that sanction had been given to the construction of a railway between Umballa and Kalka and of another towards Ootacamund; and whether it was intended to proceed with those two railways at a time when the traffic returns of Indian railways were showing a considerable falling-off, and when the policy of the emigration of Government departments to the hill stations was being reconsidered.

Mr. Cross.—The line from Umballa to Kalka is one of those which have been surveyed, but no intimation of sanction to its construction has reached the India Office. The line towards Ootacamund is not one which Government has contemplated constructing. Proposals of a complete character making such a line have been in negotiation with the Government of Madras and the Secretary of State, but no terms have yet been arrived at.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Viscount Lymington asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to give effect at an early date to the recommendations embodied in the report of the Select Committee on Education, Science, and Art administration.

Mr. Gladstone.—We propose on an early day—I cannot name the day exactly—to adopt measures founded upon the report of the Select Committee.

UPPER BURMAH.

General Alexander asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the atrocities recently committed in Upper Burmah; and whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take action in the matter.

Mr. Cross.—Perhaps I may answer this question. The Secretary of State has seen with regret the report in the newspapers of the horrible atrocities said to be committed at Mandalay; but he thinks it is not aware that the Government of India contemplate interference in the internal affairs of Burmah, which is an independent State.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Gibson, said—The measure taken for reducing the number of unemployed medical officers in India has been efficacious. The Government has telegraphed that there are now only two unemployed officers in Bengal, and they have promised to communicate the number still unemployed in Madras and Bombay. It has been decided that all surgeons of the Indian Medical Service, not holding executive charge, on precisely the same footing in respect of pay as surgeons of the Army or British Medical Department similarly situated. The lower rate of pay hitherto called unemployed pay in future, will be called grade pay, and will only be given when the officer is in receipt of staff salary in addition to his pay.

BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AND NAGPORE RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Slagg, said he could only say that negotiations were proceeding respecting the proposed Bhopal, Gwalior, and the Nagpore railways, but he regretted they had not yet resulted in any contract.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE DUTY.

Mr. Slagg asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take any steps with the view of ascertaining the amount necessary to provide a reasonable drawback of duty upon gold and silver plate, new and unused, in the hands of manufacturers and dealers; and whether such information could not be obtained by means of the assistance of the Goldsmiths' Company of London and the other assay offices throughout the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—In reply to my hon. friend I have to say that if it should be decided to make any payment in the nature of drawback of duty on plate in the hands of manufacturers and dealers, the fullest consideration will be given to the question of the scale and principle on which such drawback should be granted. We should have no doubt avail ourselves of the assistance of the assay officers in considering on what articles such drawback should be allowed; but I cannot say that their advice as to the amount to be considered reasonable would necessarily be taken.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

On Nov. 7, Mr. J. Cowen presented a petition signed by 30,525 Europeans, Hindoos, and Mahomedan subjects of her Majesty's at Madras, complaining of the removal of the Government of the Presidency into the country.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF GENERAL GORDON.

THE country was startled on Nov. 3, according to home papers, by a prominent announcement in the *Times* that the Khedive had telegraphed to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales news he had received to the effect that Khartoum had fallen, and that General Gordon had been taken prisoner by the Mahdi's forces. News to this effect was telegraphed from Cairo to the Paris *Morning News* on Sunday, the telegram containing a detailed account of the circumstances under which General Gordon is said to have been captured. This telegram is as follows :—

Cairo, Nov. 1.—According to information received from a trustworthy source, Gordon, accompanied by 2,000 men who remained faithful, left Khartoum at the beginning of September on steamers, towing several boats, and when in sight of Berber was severely cannonaded. Nearly the whole fleet was destroyed. The steamer which was recently discovered stranded is supposed to be all that was left of the flotilla. Gordon has been a prisoner of the Mahdi for the last twenty-five days. Further information of the most important nature has been received here, which seems to leave little doubt about the news.

The Khedive himself received a long despatch from the Mudir at Dongola, which substantially agrees in all important particulars with advices received in other quarters, which the following is the substance :—Seven or eight weeks ago the Mahdi, in view of British advance, made a supreme effort to bring the siege of Khartoum to a close. He concentrated all his available forces around Khartoum, which by the end of September was closely beleaguered by something like 150,000 rebels. The investment was so rigorous that all supplies were intercepted, and Gordon found himself running perilously short of provisions. In this emergency the devotion and fidelity of garrison began to waver. A deputation of officers ultimately waited upon Gordon to give expression to general discontent. They complained bitterly that they had been deceived by delusive promises of British assistance, and even accuse Gordon of being personally concerned in the deception. Gordon replied that British assistance was on its way, and that the advanced post of the Army of Relief, had actually reached Dongola. Thereupon the officers said they could not remain in their present desperate position, and informed the General that they wished to retreat northwards by river in hope of reaching Dongola. If that chance were denied they would desert in a body to the Mahdi. Gordon agreed to attempt a retreat, and gave instructions to Colonel Stewart to prepare the boats necessary for the transport of all who wished to leave the city. Meantime general discontent deepened into something like panic, with the result that, before Stewart could finish the preparations, 8,000 men, soldiers and civilians, deserted in a body to the enemy. This defection left Gordon with only 2,000 men. To abate the last week in September Stewart had gathered transport, and the faithful 2,000 went on board the vessels, which at once proceded northwards. The enemy, evidently well informed of what was going on in the beleaguered city, made preparations for harassing the retreat. All the way from Khartoum to Shendy the banks of the Nile were lined with rebels, who kept up merciless attacks with arrows, rifles, and spears, which latter they launched upon the crowded decks of the vessels wherever rising ground and narrowing waterway gave favourable opportunity. Scores of wretched fugitives were wounded before they even reached Shendy, only half-way to Berber. At Shandy a most formidable force of the enemy had collected, and had mounted several cannons placed on positions commanding the river. They opened fire upon the flotilla with such effect that two or three vessels were badly hulled, and, to avoid foundering in mid-stream, were run ashore. The principal efforts of the rebels were directed to preventing fugitives passing beyond Berber. At Berber they were again in great force, and succeeded in preventing the passage of all vessels, with the exception of that under the command of Stewart, which succeeded in running the gauntlet, only to be recked further down the river. The remainder of the flotilla still under Gordon's command were compelled to return southwards. They reached Shendy again without serious mishap, but there they were every one captured, Gordon was taken alive, and was at once forwarded under heavy escort to the Mahdi's camp, where he remains a close prisoner. The dates are somewhat confused, but Gordon's capture appears to have taken place on the 5th of October.

Side by side with this story came a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Soudan, giving particulars of some fighting between General Gordon and the Mahdi's men. This telegram, which was despatched from Debbeh, a place nearer Khartoum than Dongola, on Sunday, is as follows :—

Gordon attacked the rebels at Anderman with a flotilla of twelve vessels, including steamers. For eight hours the engagement lasted. There were 25,000 of the rebels, and they had four Krupp guns. One burst. They retreated, leaving enormous numbers of death behind them. The fugitives retired to Markeat, but were returning with an additional force.

Obeid was taken by the powerful Takala tribes, who are mortal enemies of the Bagaras and the Mahdi. The prestige of the Mahdi is waning in the country between here and Obeid. Many merchants are passing through this place. The English forces will meet with no resistance in going to Khartoum, but if the rebels are not punished and intimidated for Colonel Stewart's murder, they will close round in thousands from west, east, and south. The Soudanese people are most treacherous.

A Kababbish merchant who has arrived from Anderman, where he had been selling goods to the rebels, says the Mahdi, with 40,000 to 50,000 men, is at Markeat, near Shat. Food is scarce. A camel-load of dhoura costs no less than 30 dols. The Mahdi descended into a cave and fasted for three days. He then returned and made proclamation that Allah had declared there would be peace for sixty days and that afterwards blood would run like a river. Then, but not until then, there would be victory.

It was soon found out that the Queen and the Prince of Wales had not received telegrams from the Khedive, but as to whether the report about the fall of Khartoum was true, no satisfactory news had been received. The Government announced that they had received no information confirming the rumours, but they were not in a position to say positively that Khartoum had not fallen and that General Gordon was not a prisoner. As to Colonel Stewart, the worst rumours concerning him are believed to be true by those who are best informed; and it would appear that Mr. Power and M. Herbin, the French Consul at Khartoum, were killed along with him.

LORD WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after his arrival Lord Wolseley at Dongola, accompanied by his staff and a mounted escort, proceeded to the residence of the Mudir. A large body of native troops was drawn up. The Mudir met Lord Wolseley on the verandah, and after salutations called upon the Iman to offer prayers, to which the assembled crowd made responses in loud tones. When the prayers were over, Lord Wolseley, on behalf of the Queen, invested the Mudir with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George. The people evinced great delight, and the Mudir himself said that the honour conferred upon him was too exalted and was unmerited. A firman of the Khedive was publicly read enjoining obedience to Lord Wolseley. A considerable movement of the British troops is now going on, and an advanced camp is about to be formed at Ambukol. Some distance beyond that place the Mahdi's forces are said to be concentrating in large numbers, and there are reports from native sources, which are credited in official quarters, to the effect that four thousand men occupy the road between Dongola and Obeid. The rebels at Suakim made an attack upon the new railway works on Monday night, but were repulsed and pursued.

Lord Wolseley is hard at work arranging for the advance, writes *Pall Mall Gazette* on November 7, and the expedition may now be said to be fairly under way. On Tuesday his lordship reviewed the Royal Sussex Regiment and the Infantry Brigade, and expressed himself as much pleased with their appearance. There is a considerable movement of troops at Wady Halfa, and experiments made with the whole boats have been thoroughly successful. A pioneer expedition of five boats succeeded on Monday in passing the cataract of the Semneh, which are the most important on the river; but the labour is described as of the most exhausting character. The Canadian voyageurs are invaluably serviceable, and without them it is believed that success of the expedition would be impossible. The Nile fell two feet in the course of Sunday and Monday, which led to the appearance of fresh cataracts. Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart, using the Mudir's launch, and the Mounted Infantry, will advance from Dongola at the beginning of next week in order to encamp at Ambukol. One of the great difficulties hitherto in connection with transport has been the want of coal supplies, which have been very limited through some misunderstanding on the part of the contractors. Now, however, large supplies have arrived at Assouan, and four coaling stations have been established between Halfa and Phila.

Large numbers of the rebels are at Berber. They also hold the wells on the caravan route between Debbeh and Khartoum. After the crops have been gathered in, the number of the Mahdi's followers will probably be largely augmented.

According to one account, of Colonel Stewart's party seventeen persons were killed. "On the first day they landed armed, and they were well received, and a sheep was given them. On the second day they landed armed only with revolvers. They were then attacked. When the women on board saw this they flung their valuables into the Nile. On seeing the natives approaching they killed three with the Remingtons. The women were cut to pieces." Another statement is that fifty-two persons were aboard Colonel Stewart's launch. Colonel Stewart was enticed ashore, but shot two natives before he was killed. Fifteen Christians were in the launch. Eight prisoners and all the property captured were sent to Berber." According to a third, sent by Lord Wolseley, both the British and French Consuls at Khartoum were with Colonel Stewart. M. Nicola is supposed to have remained behind in the boat, and to be therefore safe. On the other hand, the Greek merchants are to have had news from correspondents state that Colonel Stewart returned to Khartoum.

Another rumour to the effect that Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne, the correspondent of the *Daily News* in Egypt, was dead, has been happily contradicted by the appearance in that paper of an important telegram from him at Debbeh of as late a date as was possible under the present conditions of telegraphy.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE *China Mail* of the 25th October publishes the following special telegrams :—

Amoy, 25th Oct., 10-49 a. m.—The steamer Fokien was sent from here to Tamsui on the 23rd instant. She was stopped at that port by the French, who refused to allow her to discharge any cargo or to permit any one on board to land. She returned to Amoy and reached here at six o'clock this morning. The blockade of Formosa is complete and rigorous.

The Foochow correspondent of that paper writes as follows under date 22nd October :—

The new Viceroy, Yung Chang Chune, has just arrived, bringing with him two thousand two hundred troops. The settlement up to the time I write, is quiescent, and I hear that the natives in the city are quiet and re-commencing business. A large and most destructive fire broke out in the city on Friday, the 17th instant, when over two hun dred and fifty houses were destroyed. The origin of the conflagration is not known.

From intelligene received from Keelung by the s.s. Alwine, which left that port on the 23rd inst., appears that no advance inland has yet been undertaken by the French troops, who are, however, in possession of the heights around Keelung as well as the forts and coal mines. The latter were occupied by a force of 600 men on the 20th inst., the Chinese offering little or no opposition. No attempt has yet been made by the French to work the mines. After the bombardment of the forts nearly all the native population cleared out of the town of Keelung and fled to the interior, through fear of the French, and at present every shop is closed, and it is impossible to purchase provisions of any kind. Admiral Courbet is still there with the Bayard, Volta, Villars, Aspic and the transport La Naev. The total number of French troops landed at Keelung was 1,800 and it is not considered probable that any advance inland or toward Tamsui will be made by Admiral Courbet before the arrival of some 1,200 reinforcements, which are expected to arrive in about three weeks time. Work has been going on for some time in removing the obstructions at the entrance to the harbour.—*Ibid*, 17th October.

THE BLOCKADE OF FORMOSA.

THE s. s. Hailoong returned to Amoy (Oct., 24) from Tamsui, and from Captain Goddard we gather the following particulars. The Hailoong was boarded by an officer from the French frigate La Galissonière at 11 a. m. of the 22nd instant, and he announced that a complete blockade of all the Formosan Ports, from South Cape round by West Coast to Dome Point, on East Coast, would commence on the next day, the 23rd instant, and that from that date until further notice, vessels would not be able to discharge or load any cargo at any Port in Formosa; as the Hailoong was loading at the time, she was allowed to continue doing so, and took in cargo and passengers until 11 a.m. of the 23rd. The first to feel the force of the blockade was a fleet of some 15th or 16 junks that came out of Tamsui about noon of the 23rd; they crossed the Bar and when rounding the Point off the Black Beacon, the shot was fired from the French cruiser Duguay Trouin, warning them to go no further, and as no notice was taken of this a second shot was fired, but this only seemed to put the boatmen on their mettle, for sweeps and sculling oars were worked vigorously and they all continued on their way. A shot from a Hotchkiss or other small gun from one of the tops of the cruiser was now fired across the bows of the junks, but it was not until some 8 or 9 small shots and another large one was fired that the junks put about and made for Tamsui Harbour again. Apparently the French did not fire at the junks but only ahead of them, for at one time they were so close together that it seemed almost impossible to miss, if they were aimed at.

In spite of this warning two large junks were standing out across the Bar when the Hailoong left, and another junk was making for the port from seaward, but there is no doubt would all be turned back by the cruiser. This will be exciting if not cheerful work for both French and Chinese if it goes on during the night, and will give a little excitement to Europeans in Tamsui again; this is rather needed, as affairs had got quite dull lately.

Owing to the gale that so suddenly sprang up on the 14th, vessels outside had quite sufficient to do to look after themselves; the Duguay Trouin and La Gulissoniere rode it out at anchor, other vessels put to sea, and the Vipere has not put in an appearance since; the wind continued strong from the 14th to 21st and no shots were fired during that time. The gun-boat Aspic came round from Keelung on the 12th and left again, apparently for the same place on the 22nd, and the frigate La Galissoniere left at 6 a.m. on the 23rd; the cruiser Duguay Trouin is now the only French vessel off the Port.

H. M. S. Champion arrived off on the Bar and anchored at 7 a. m. on the 22nd, and during the day communicated with H.M.S. Cockchafer, which vessel is still inside the harbour but has shifted her berth and is now moored about off the premises of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

H. M. S. Champion left for Takao at 7. p.m. the day.—*Amoy Gazette.*

NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

MR. GLADSTONE laid on Nov. 5 the foundation-stone of the new Liberal Club, a handsome building to be erected at the junction of Whitehall-place and the Thames Embankment, at the cost of £120,000. Lord Derby presided. The ceremony was witnessed by about three thousand persons, including several members of the Ministry and many members of both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Derby, in opening the proceedings, said the House of Lords were "playing the game" of the Liberal party more effectually than they could play it themselves, and expressed the opinion that the Liberals were never stronger, more numerous, or more united than at the present time.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his address, contrasted the functions of the National Liberal Club with the other metropolitan clubs, which he characterized as temples of luxury and ease, the functions of this club being to promote the growth of Liberal opinion. He reviewed the fifty years of Conservative rule before the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed, touched upon the depressed condition of trade, the criminal code, and the impoverishment of the people, and compared them with the succeeding fifty years of legislation, mainly under Liberal Governments, and its beneficent effects on the condition and progress of the nation. Referring to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone expressed the view that their action carried the possibilities of change further than they desired or proposed. They had driven the agricultural labourers,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

THERE is nothing in the home telegrams received since Saturday which we have not already noticed, and here the general tone of business keeps remarkably quiet.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease Rs.	4,11,047
Do. do. Branches	Decrease ,,	69,444
Other Deposits	Increase ,,	7,25,948
Loans	Increase ,,	91,993
Bills Discounted	Decrease ,,	3,36,272
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease ,,	2,62,590
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase ,,	9,35,709

These movements are again very decidedly in favor of easy money and it is becoming more and more evident as time goes on that higher rates of discount are not likely to be established until well on in the new year, many people in fact looking for no advance of importance beyond the present official minimum of 4 per cent. until about the beginning of March. In the meantime 2 per cent. on Government Paper and 4 to 5 per cent. on Shares remain the current rates.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver ⅛d. lower at 501-8d.—and some private messages quote 50d.—we have again had a very quiet market with a weaker tendency. The only quotable alteration in rates is a partial decline of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, the banks still naming previous rates for buying. The effect of this, however, is that they are getting no bills, especially forward, nor is there likely to be much business done until buying and selling rates come more together. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		...	1s. 7 5-32 to 3-16d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 7 3-32 to ⅛d. ,,
Do.	Three months' sight	..	1s. 7 11-32d. ,,
Credits	do.	do.	... 1s. 7 7-16d. ,,
Francs	do.	do.	... 2·05½. ,,

GOVERNMENT Paper has again been very firm and business has been done in Fours up to Rs. 100¼, but the closing quotation is Rs. 100 3-16. Fours-and-a-half are quoted nominally at Rs. 102⅜, but few sellers.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays are in request at Rs. 760, an advance of Rs. 2½. Bombay Press shares are Rs 5 lower at Rs. 282½. In Spinning Mills, Gordon shave advanceds to Rs. 355, but Manockjee Petits are easier at Rs. 1,235, as also Great Easterns at Rs. 1,000. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are easier again at Rs. 5,000. Treacher and Co. have advanced to Rs. 1,200.

COTTON.—The tenor of the home advices has increased the quietness here to-day and very little business has been done. There are free sellers at Saturday's quotations, but home limits do not admit of shippers operating.

WHEAT is extremely quiet. Linseed is dull and down again to Rs. 6-5 for ready.

FREIGHTS practically are unchanged. The speculators are talking of 17s. 6d. for Liverpool, but this simply means no business. For Hull 15s. has been done ready, and Continental ports may be called 17s. 6d. all round.

PIECEGOODS are quiet, but from the bazaar a steady business is doing.

COALS are unaltered both for ready and forward. On the bunder Rs. 18½ is being asked for Davison's.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	760
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	59

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	2.0	1,250	1,250	..	925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,250
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	345
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	205
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	600
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	44½	282½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	..	1,350
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,310
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,875
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	5.0
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	330
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	147½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	415
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	215
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	630
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	835

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	175
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£12½	6-5-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	530
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	117
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	...	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Budneira Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5 0	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	160
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,000	..	362½
Dhun Mills	1,0.0	1,0 0	1,0 0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	2,250	1,000	1,000	25	740
Golam Baba S. Co.	9,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	355
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	1,4 0	500	500	Rs. 20	525
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,0 0	..	825
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	560
Jewraz Bhalioo	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	134
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Manockjee Petit's	4,650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	22½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,000	Rs. 65	1,450
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 45	1,0 0
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2)	550
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5.0	400	400	Rs. 10	220
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	62	235
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	..	825
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,440
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	750x

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 22nd November, as compared with the statement of 15th November :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 15. Rs.	Nov. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Fund, invested in Govt. authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
at Head Office	36, 6,400	33,95,362
Branches	14,76,6 9	14,07,163
	2,35,61,113	2,42,87,761
	11,9 28	10,889
	7,2 ,000	11,29,555
	76 659	4,27,30,432
		50,57,44

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T Collins, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with an original cargo from Liverpool.

THE steamer Saxmundham, 1,667 tons, Captain T M. Milne, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Tyne (21st Oct.), with a cargo of 2,852 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Lucinda, 1,131 tons, Captain J Care, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Middleborough (21st Oct.), brought a cargo of 89 tons coak and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE French steamer Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain C Husson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Col F Pocklington, Mrs Coape Smith, Miss Cooper, Madame St Germaine, Miss DeSouza, Mr H Dauvergue, and two deck.

THE A-H Lloyd's Co's steamer Medusa, 1,776 tons, Captain G Ragusin, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from China, &c., brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd Mr and Mrs F H Turton, Mr Solomon, four ladies and two children, Mr G Gab Hensler, Mrs R Federmann, Captain Sherl, Mr Figare, and fourteen deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Saxmundham (s)..	Milne	Tyne, Oct. 21.
24	Peshawar (s).....	Babott	London, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.
	Werneth Hall (s)..	Collins.....	Kurrachee.

The steamer Colombo, Husson, to Marseilles, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pandora, to China, &c.
,, Medusa, to Trieste, &c.
,, Purulia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.
ARRIVALS.
18 City of Oxford.....Miller .....Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Pemba (s) .....Stuart .....Singapore, Nov. 4.
Mahratta (s).....Coope ....Rangoon, Nov. 10.
DEPARTURE.
Nov. 18.—Barque Wigtonshire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.
Auchinleck, Surg-Genl, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 22.
Burlton, Lieut.Col, Bengal Deputy Commissary-General, on leave, from England.
Fox, Major, R E, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Luckhardt, Col, Bombay Comst Dept, on leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 23.
Daniell, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Neemuch.

NOVEMBER 24.
Bishop, Lieut, Gloucestershire, on leave, from deolalee.
Gordon, Major, R A, on leave, from Morar.
Salmon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sadra.
Gray, Major, Border, on leave, from England.
Ruggles, Sub-Inspector, Army Educational Department, on duty, on Poona.
Trevor, Major, R E, on leave, from England.
Haydon, Major, R E, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21.
Spottiswood, Major, 10th Hussars, on duty, to England.

NOVEMBER 24.
Nuthall, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gray, Major, Border, on leave, to Agra.
Trevor, Major, R E, on leave, to Simla.
Penny, Colonel, R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, November 23, 1884.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders, viz :—At the Oval near the Bandstand every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6-30 a. m. The parade on Wednesday will be under the Adjutant. The Cadets of the Cathedral High School and the Indo-Britain Institution are requested to attend. At the J. J. Hospital, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m. At the P and O Dockyard, every Tuesday and Friday, at 5 p.m. At the Byculla School, every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At the Town Hall, every Monday and Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. It is earnestly requested that all members and especially recruits will attend these parades, so as to qualify themselves for taking their places in the ranks on Saturday evening's parade.

Members requiring orders for the issue of ammunition are reminded that the hours for the magazine being opened are from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., so all orders for signature by the adjutant should be sent before 2-30 p.m. Lights in the magazine after dark or at any time are strictly prohibited.

The Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will meet at Qrmr. Soundy's at 5-30 p.m., this Tuesday, the 25th inst., to fill up the vacancies that have occurred, to elect an Executive Committee, to fix a date for the annual meeting, and to consider the question of simultaneous matches.

In the forthcoming annual meeting of the B. V. Rifle Association, as the Maxwell Cup has finally become the property of H. Co., Major M. R. Wyer has replaced it by another cup to be called the Wyer Challenge Cup in contradistinction to the Wyer Cup which is the exclusive property of E. Co. The rules for this Cup are to be the same as for the Maxwell Cup, with the one exception that the competition must take place on the Head-quarter ranges at Coorla.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER'

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 35 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ..... 36 ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

G. A. GRAVES,
...ENTIST,
...ROW'

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS
WILL BE HELD (D. V.)
And addresses will be given
by
LORD RADSTOCK,
WHILST STAYING IN BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, 25TH NOV.,
there will be a meeting at the Lodge, Girgaum (Rev. G. DEIMLER'S), at 6 p.m.

ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH,
in the FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE, at 8 p.m.

ON FRIDAY, 28TH,
in the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, at 8-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KENT—November 24, at Oak Lane, Fort, George Kent, Inspector, Health Dept., Bombay Municipality. Friends will please accept this intimation and meet at the residence 3-30 p.m. Sewree Cemetery 5 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKAY—November 18, at 4, Middleton-street, Calcutta, the wife of James Lyle Mackay, of a daughter.
PUGHE—November 16, at No. 4, Auckland Villa, Darjeeling, the wife of Robertson F. H. Pughe, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WARDEN—November 17, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant E. J. P. Warden, 17th Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TRISCOTT—PRENDERGAST—November 17, at Morar, by the Rev. E. M. Beasley, C. P. Triscott, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Catherine May, daughter of Colonel M. M. Prendergast, Commandant, 4th Bengal Cavalry.
WEBB—LAWSON—November 13, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd J. H. Taylor, Gilbert Henry Webb, to Eleanor Mary, only daughter of T. M. Lawson, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—November 16, at Bhagalpur, of puerperal fever, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray, Indian Medical Service.
PAPPLE—November 19, at Allahabad, Elizabeth Lane Papple, the beloved wife of James Papple, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

THE destruction of a year's water-supply in Madras is not only a totally unexpected but a well-nigh overwhelming misfortune. A cyclone which breached the Red Hills Tank, which is the Madras Vehar, allowing the whole of the water to run into the sea, and sweeping away villages in its passage, will, it is greatly to be feared, have its effects for years to come. It is already announced that the population must depend upon the old wells, the water in many of which is, as a matter of course, foul, not having been in use for years. The supply must, in the nature of the case, be very insufficient, and is certain to be tainted with the germs of disease. The health of the city must inevitably suffer, and it will be fortunate if there be not epidemics accompanied by a heavy mortality. It is not to be hoped that so extensive a breach of the dam as that which has taken place can be repaired in time to allow of a new water-supply being collected during the present south-east monsoon. The municipal authorities admit that no supply can be procured from the Red Hills Tank for some time. It is recommended that the water of the wells should be filtered and boiled before being used. These precautions will, of course, diminish the danger from using impure water for cooking purposes. But, unfortunately, they cannot be held now, in the light of recent investigations, to secure entire immunity from the danger consequent on the presence of germs of disease. It is said that even the boiling of water for several hours fails to destroy the vitality of certain germs.

We in Bombay have even a more direct interest than that arising from sympathy with a sister city in tribulation in what has occurred to the Red Hills Tank. We are at present virtually dependent, as Madras has been, on one source of water-supply. For practically the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes may, under certain aspects, be regarded as one. During the monsoon of 1878 the heavy rainfall suddenly placed the Tulsee dam in imminent danger, and had it not been for the promptitude and energy of the Municipal engineers it must have given way, precipitating the whole contents of the Tulsi Lake, which is at a lower elevation. The waters of Vehar, thus augmeuted, must almost infallibly have burst the Vehar dam in its turn. Sir Richard Temple, at that time Governor, rushed down from Bombay to Poona, and personally urged on the works improvised by Mr. Walton and Mr. Braham to save the lakes and avert a water famine. If the dams had given way on that occasion—and the least hesitation or delay in dealing with the mischief when it arose must have entailed that calamity—Bombay would then have been in the position which Madras is in now. A population of 800,000 souls would have been compelled to use the semi-poisonous waters of the old wells, which are known to be the certain sources of guinea-worm, cholera, dysentery, and other diseases. No one can venture to affirm that as things are Bombay is insured against such a calamity for any given number of years. A cyclone, an unusually heavy downpour in the monsoon, the accidental giving way of a portion of one of the dams, the shock of an earthquake, might at any time deprive us of our present water-supply. Even as it is that water-supply is admittedly insufficient for the needs of the city. The Corporation has placed on record a resolution declaring that the water-supply available from Vehar and Tulsi is insufficient for the present ordinary domestic wants of the city, apart from its trade, industry, sewerage system, and increasing population, and that therefore it is desirable to provide an additional and permanent supply from a high-level source which will give the city a continuous service at full pressure. After a full discussion there was a general consensus of opinion that the Tansa Lake should be constructed at a cost of a crore of rupees, so as to supply the wants of the city. Every day that passes shows how inadequate the present water-supply really is. At the great fire in the native town on Saturday evening, there was the usual long wait for water before the fire engines could be got into play. On that occasion three lakhs worth of property were destroyed. Had there been a high wind at the time the conflagration must have spread and created immense havoc. It is always the same story at a Bombay fire. There is no continuous water pressure, and while the supply is being turned on at the mains the flames are free to go wherever the wind wafts them. The case for a new and ample supply of water, which will render the city independent of any failure from the present source, whether partial or complete, is abundantly established. The Corporation has before it a proposal to provide a lakh of rupees for the surveys necessary for the commencement of the Tansa undertaking. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary time will be expended on the discussion of this business, which ought to be carried through as a matter of course, seeing that it was implied in the resolution which the Corporation has already passed after a full discussion of all the *pros* and *cons* of the Tansa project. It will not do for Bombay, with its immense population and its large manufacturing and commercial interests, to run the risk of finding itself placed in the deplorable situation in which Madras is suffering.

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE has announced in the House of Commons that the intervention of the British Government in the quarrel between France and China has been without result. Nowhere, we suspect, will the news be received with greater disappointment than in France, where people are becoming tired, and with good reason, of an adventure about which the universal complaint is that *cela ne marche pas*. It does not, in truth, seem to get a day nearer its termination, no matter whether progress be sought for by fighting or by negotiation. We have heard of wonderful encounters on land and sea. General Brière de l'Isle has sent home reports of as many victories as there are provinces in China, and of losses inflicted upon the Chinese amounting to a full army corps. And while the army has done great things in Tongking, the navy has done greater before Foochow and on the coast of Formosa. The result of all this, however, is of a most negative kind. The most that the generals in Tongking are able to boast of is that in one direction they have overtaken a Chinese rear guard; that in another they are clearing the country of the enemy; that in a third they have captured some fortified villages. Considering the time that it takes to accomplish such results as these, and that the country in which it is all taking place is country of which the French are supposed to be in formal and actual possession, there is remarkably little for them to boast of. And the story thus told, be it remembered, is the French story, and is subject to certain necessary reservations and deductions. But the situation is even less satisfactory if some unofficial accounts are to be believed. The French troops, it is said, are actually besieged in Bac Ninh, Sontay, and even in Hanoi, not by regular Chinese troops, but by Black Flags; and France commands in Tongking exactly the distance that the rifles of her soldiers can command, and no more. If this is all that M. Ferry has gained by nearly two years' campaigning, it must be recognized that the foundations of the great Indo-Chinese Colonial Empire, upon which he has set his heart, are extremely difficult to lay. And yet nothing could be plainer than that from the beginning of the enterprise until now the French troops have had to operate as though they had been in an enemy's country, in which it was necessary to fight their way inch by inch, and to rest after each trivial triumph, as though it were unsafe to move on to a new attack until the previous victory had been consolidated. This M. Ferry will find out is not the way in which colonies are founded. It was a task of enormous difficulty to gain a footing in Algeria in that way, and though it is possible for France to have one Algeria on her hands, she cannot afford a second eight thousand miles from her shores. However, it is go on a little longer, it seems, and it is quite an open question whether France or China will be the first to grow tired of it, and confess that it is tired.

THE terrors of the *St. James's Gazette*, like its errors, die hard. It has written again about "Indian Dangers," but it writes as it wrote a month before, with just as much material upon which to base its theories of alarm, and no more. "We take a particular pride," it says, "in saying that it will now be impossible for the responsible rulers of India to pretend that they were taken by surprise if certain dangers are allowed to ripen into disasters." But then it has been the contention of the *St. James's Gazette* all along that the responsible rulers of India know all about the dangers that it signalizes, and it is not easy to see what ground there can be for its "particular pride" in telling the Indian Government what it knows and has known for months and years past. The only justification—such as it is—for this particular pride consists in the fact that the *St. James's Gazette* has cited the alarms of imaginary terrorists by way of confirming its own and other people's forebodings. It points back to "men who are the real administrators of the Indian Empire and its most illustrious soldiers" as the authorities for all its prophecies of evil, but as a matter of fact there is but one authority and one document whom it is able to quote, even at this late period in its enterprise. And so it is that the latest of these articles is but an echo—nay a repetition—of the wild proclamations of peril which we read the other day, and upon whose real significance we endeavoured to throw some light. We read once more of our difficulties with the native princes of India, without one hint being given as to what those difficulties are and who are the princes with whom they exist. We are told about "the stir of discontent in India," and no word is said which indicates that the writer has the slightest notion of the what and the where around which his alarms are hovering. And lastly, we are told once more that "tens of thousands of warlike men in India" are ready to rise against us for their share in plunder that will be promised them, and "in some cases has been." "In India" is a pretty general phrase, suggesting that those who write it use very small maps—when they use any at all—and while it covers a good deal of country it covers also a fine broad expanse of downright ignorance. We shall be glad, nevertheless, to put the *St. James's Gazette* upon a track in which it will gain confirmation for much that it has said about the tens of thousands of warlike men. Nothing has been heard for a long time past of the "ferocious and bloodthirsty Dhoolies" whom a well-known special correspondent introduced to fame. There may be bad things afoot amongst these savage people. Let the *St James's Gazette* find out something for itself about the peril in which the Empire is placed through the plottings of the Dhoolies.

THE Bombay Corporation had no difficulty yesterday in arriving at a unanimous vote on the resolution inviting the Marquis of Ripon to lay the foundation-stone of the new Municipal buildings in this city. Nor, we suppose, will Lord Ripon have any difficulty in deciding that the invitation is one which he ought to accept, heavy though the stress of public engagements may be during the closing hours of his residence in India. The event will be of no small interest and importance in its relation to the public life of Bombay, but it is certain that Lord Ripon will not regard it wholly, or perhaps even mainly, in that aspect. Some of the members of the Corporation who yesterday supported Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee's Banajee's resolution took care to relate it with the scheme for the development of local and municipal self-government which has been one of the most conspicuous features of Lord Ripon's administration. We may be sure, then, that the retiring Viceroy will be thoroughly in sympathy with the function which he is to be asked to perform, and there is no undue exaltation of the interest of the ceremony itself in saying that it would fittingly illustrate one of the worthiest elements in his Indian career. There is little need to urge that the arrangements to be made for the day's proceedings should be in keeping with the importance of the occasion. It would add to its interest and especially to its picturesqueness if suitable provision were made for the presence of ladies. A suggestion to that effect which was made at the meeting yesterday was well received, and we doubt not that it will be acted upon.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University has recommended the Senate to confer on Lord Ripon the first honorary degree ever bestowed by the University. The vote of the Syndicate was unanimous.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 7.

IT is often said that no man has a chance of attaining distinction in public life now-a-days unless he is a strong political partisan. The success of Mr. Fawcett was a conspicuous instance to the contrary; and the general and very deep regret felt at his premature death is honourable to the English people, showing as it does an appreciation of real merit which even the furious strife of parties cannot obscure. Mr. Fawcett's was in all respects a singular career. The terrible accident which robbed him of the precious gift of eyesight gave in all probability a shock to his physical constitution which, in spite of his seeming strength, permanently impaired it; but it at the same time strengthened his mental character by inducing him to apply his strong will with a courage that never failed him to the development of his intellectual faculties under circumstances of unexampled difficulty. In this self-discipline he was wonderfully aided by his admirable wife, and the result was a remarkable triumph of mind over matter. Political economy is a science in which no one can excel without the severest study. It requires the closest and most constant application, and a concentration of thought such as few men are capable of. Yet the blind Mr. Fawcett so mastered this science that his writings on the subject have become text-books in all our great schools and colleges. If not an original thinker, he had an unrivalled talent for skilfully putting together the links in a chain of evidence; and his style of writing was clear, forcible, and eminently popular. In some of his views, as for instance on the question of woman's suffrage, the gratitude he naturally felt for the feminine devotion which had lightened the burden of his affliction and helped him to become famous may be thought to have influenced his judgment; but he showed no trace of weakness in dealing with the State Socialism to which his democratic sympathies might have been expected to give him a friendly inclination, and nobody has exposed with a greater firmness the fallacies underlying the theories of Mr. Henry George, or has protested more vigorously against the abolition of private property in land. As a politician, Mr. Fawcett, though classed as a Radical, has never been associated with the section led by Mr. Chamberlain. I remember a good many years ago talking with a well-known literary man who is now a member of the House of Commons and one of Mr. Chamberlain's chief allies, and he laughed at the idea that Mr. Fawcett, a man of crotchets, could ever become a Radical leader. Indeed, the late Postmaster-General won distinction in quite another way. He made his Parliamentary position by his powerful speech against Mr. Gladstone's Irish Education Bill of 1873. The present Prime Minister then discovered for the first time that Mr. Fawcett was a man to be reckoned with. This success was confirmed by the great services he rendered to the Liberal party at the time of the Afghan war. His scholarly habits of mind and turn for statistical studies had led him, as soon as he entered public life, to take a deep interest in Indian questions which seem dry and repulsive to ordinary English politicians; and no Anglo-Indian, to whichever political party he may belong, can help feeling indebted to Mr. Fawcett for having surprised and delighted the House of Commons by making debates on Indian finance a reality instead of a sham. Although inclined, as I think, to exaggerate the poverty of India, Mr. Fawcett in all his criticisms on the Indian administration showed a knowledge of his subject and a generous hatred of injustice that commanded the respect even of his opponents. The only man in the House of Commons who detested and sneered at him was that perfect specimen of a narrow-minded bureaucrat, Mr. Grant Duff, to whom it was always gall and worm-wood to have his own official infallibility rudely questioned by a mere outsider. The natives of India were quick to perceive that in Mr. Fawcett they had found a real friend; and I must say that he always seemed to me to take a perfectly independent view of Indian affairs, and to be fairly entitled to the honoured name of "member for India." No citizen of Bombay is likely to forget the cordiality with which he supported us in our attempt to obtain the repeal of the Licence Tax. It was inevitable that, with such opinions as he held about the pressure of taxation in India, he should feel most indignant at the decision of the late Government to make that country pay the whole cost of the Afghan war. He was singularly aided in his criticisms on the Afghan policy of the Beaconsfield Ministry by the extraordinary miscalculations as to the cost of the war which brought such deserved discredit on Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, and which, more perhaps than any other act of the late Government, led the English people in 1880 to believe that Lord Beaconsfield was not to be trusted. When the Liberals came into power, Mr. Gladstone made Mr. Fawcett Postmaster-General. This was an office well suited to his tastes, and in it he, by general consent, displayed great administrative ability. The establishment of the Parcels Post, the extension of the Savings Bank system, and the liberal concessions finally made to the telephone companies, all showed a disposition on his part to make his department more and more useful to the public. I am, however, constrained to add that the Post Office during Mr. Fawcett's term of office has not been economically administered. It was impossible for him to give to the work a close personal supervision, and complaints are freely made that in promotions and in the creation of new appointments he was unconsciously swayed by influences partial to something like jobbery. It is certain that the Post Office does not now bring in so large a proportional net revenue as it did some years ago. The personal references to Mr. Fawcett in both Houses of Parliament last night were full of good feeling, and it is pleasant to linger on such a green oasis in the midst of the dreary desert of political controversy.

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The Viceroy in passing through here this morning, *en route* to Benares, received at the railway station at 6-30 three deputations representing the residents of Allahabad, the Allahabad Hindu Samaj, and the people of Cawnpore, who presented addresses. These addresses expressed gratitude for the various acts of the Viceroy's administration, the Allahabad address remarking that the people of India valued that administration not so much by the actual results achieved, as by the purity and righteousness of the Viceroy's aims and intentions.

The Viceroy thanked the deputations for their addresses. They were aware the principles underlying the action of the Government were not new, but had been laid down at least fifty years ago by the English Parliament, and had been renewed and reinforced by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. He had endeavoured to apply them honestly to the various measures of his administration. He had no fear that his departure would endanger their stability, for they were laid on a solid foundation. It rested with the people to make a wise use of them. He exhorted them to look forward with confidence to the future, and with full trust in the just and righteous intentions of the British Government. In thanking them for their appreciation of those measures, he earnestly begged them to place the utmost trust and confidence in his distinguished successor.

Sir A. Lyall arrived here by the mail.

The Viceroy goes out shooting this afternoon and to-morrow at Chakia, Lady Ripon going direct to Benares.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Nov. 24.

At a meeting held under the presidency of Ukda Punshi Shet yesterday, a farewell address to Lord Ripon was voted, and a society established under the name of the Ripon Sabha, to meet every year on the 31st of May, in order to perpetuate the memory of his lordship.

RECEPTION TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The natives here are preparing a grand reception for Lord Ripon when he arrives from Darjeeling on the 2nd December. They telegraphed to him to consent to a change of the route which it was proposed to adopt from the railway station, and drive through the native town by Bow Bazaar, Wellington-street, Dhurumtollah, and the Esplanade, instead of merely straight along Dhurumtollah and the Esplanade. The Viceroy has replied, giving his consent, and the natives are already busy arranging the programme. It is proposed to decorate the line of route with garlands and bunting, and to have five triumphal arches, &c.

It is also intended, before Lord Ripon leaves for England, to give him a grand entertainment at Seven Tanks Garden.

SOLDIERS' EXHIBITION.

There was a large attendance at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. It is the largest of the kind yet held, and contains upwards of 1,150 exhibits, contributed by 50 regiments, corps, and departments. The 2nd Lincolnshire with 232 exhibits and the 2nd Devonshire with 249 take the first and second places.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The Maharajahs of Jodhpore and Vizianagram have arrived in Calcutta. Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Auckland Colvin, and Honorable Mr. Quinton, Members of the Viceroy's Council, arrived this morning from Simla.

Nawab Koorabed Jah and Munirulmulk, with Belgrami, leave Hyderabad for Calcutta on the 3rd December.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTE, THRO' DUKI, Nov. 23.

Sir Robert Sandeman held a farewell durbar for the Chiefs of the Zhob and Bori Valleys, and dismissed the whole to their homes, retaining 26 hostages.

The terms arranged were thought satisfactory, though what they exactly were is not fully known to the public. It is, however, understood that full compensation is to be paid for all injury done to the British Government and their subjects, and that hostages approved of by Sir Robert Sandeman have been given for the fulfilment of the terms by the tribes.

Khilluts were presented to Sirdars Sha Baz Khan, Dost Mahomed Khan of Zhob, and Khanankhan of Bori, and money rewards to the deserving maliks of Zhob and Bori, who have throughout furnished supplies and carried the post, were given.

The people have all returned to the villages, and a large crowd assembled round the durbar tent, and were greatly interested in the proceedings. The chief priest of Bori was present, and the Chiefs, it is believed, unanimously requested the Agent Governor-General to inform the Government that they were the servants of the Sirkar Ingrez, and anxious to be taken under its protection.

Sir Robert leaves for Quetta to-morrow, and should arrive about the 27th. General Sir Oriel Tanner proceeds on the 26th to Duki, *en route* to Sibi.

LATER.

Sir Robert Sandeman, Mr. Bruce, Sir Oriel Tanner, and staff arrived to-day. The troops who accompanied them into the Musa Khel and Kibzaie countries come in to-morrow. They have had thirteen days' continuous marching. One whole day was occupied in traversing eight miles, the Sappers having been working the previous night. Sir Robert held a farewell durbar at Dalai this morning, at which all the principal Bori and Zhob Chiefs were present.

The surveying operations have been closed, except the part near the Turkejee pass, which is being done to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The negotiations between the Ministers and Conservative leaders regarding the scheme for redistribution of seats are progressing favourably.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Latest advices state that the British troops are beginning to arrive at Dongola.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

It is believed that England, following the course agreed upon by France and Germany, has recognised the territory belonging to the Belgian African International Association to be a free State.

FAILURE OF MEDIATION IN THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the communications that had been passing between Great Britain, France, and China on the subject of mediation have resulted in nothing.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN TONGKING.

PARIS, Nov. 23.

Advices from Tongking state that the French have stormed the fortified villages around Tuyenquang and routed the Chinese troops. The French loss was eight killed and twenty-five wounded.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

Mail-steamer Verona, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ ,, ,,	82½
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50¼d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey or for Turkey via Fao can only be sent once a week by mail-steamer from Bushire. No change in rates.

Bushire, Nov. 22.—Next mail over interrupted section. Turkish route leaves Bushire, 26th Nov., 2 p.m., local.

Eurne, Nov. 24.—Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted between Pursat and Battanbank.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will arrive in Bombay by mail-train on Monday, the 1st December, at 7-28 a.m. (railway time), and will alight at the Church-gate station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file, with band and regimental colour, under the command of a captain of the 25th Regiment N. I., will parade at the station. In the evening His Excellency will hold a levée at the Secretariat. His Excellency will see the native officers of the infantry regiments at Bombay at the close of the levée.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will leave for Mhow at 6-30 p.m. to-day. His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the attendance of the heads of department and a guard of honour. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-morrow at sunrise.

CHANGES in the *personnel* of the High Court Bench seem to be looming in the distance. Mr. Justice West, who was to have retired in April next, leaves on the 2nd January for Egypt. Mr. Justice Kemball retires, we hear, at the end of February next; and Mr. Justice Pinhey in November next. Among the officers likely to be selected to fill the vacancies are mentioned the names of Dr. Pollen, Sir William Wedderburn, and Mr. H. M. Birdwood.

THE trial of Essa Hajee Rabboo and Lukhmidas Raghowjee was concluded at the Criminal Sessions last evening. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners of cheating Messrs. Wallace and Company of Rs. 1,937, the value of 198 bags of linseed which the prisoners appropriated to themselves by means of a fraud practised upon the firm. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each and would have been sentenced to a heavier punishment but for Messrs. Wallace and Company pleading for mercy on their behalf.

THE change of Viceroys came before the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday on two different motions. The first of these was proposed by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and was to the following effect:—(1.) That the Corporation consider that the presence of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon in the city, while leaving this country on his retirement, will afford a singularly fitting and appropriate opportunity for soliciting him to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of their new Municipal Hall. (2.) That the Chairman of the Corporation, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, be requested to take the necessary steps for obtaining the gracious consent of his lordship to this proposal through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and, in case such consent is given, that the Municipal Commissioner be empowered to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the ceremony in a manner worthy of the occasion. (3.) That the Town Council be requested to recommend, for the sanction of the Corporation, the expenditure of such sum of money as may be needed for the above purpose. Mr. Grattan Geary seconded the proposal, which was cordially supported by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dr. Peterson, Dr. D'Souza, and several other members, after which it was carried with acclamation. Then Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee submitted the recommendation for the expenditure of Rs 4,000 to defray the cost of illuminating addresses to His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, K. G., the retiring Viceroy, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., Viceroy-elect, and of providing caskets or cases to contain the addresses. This was seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and agreed to without discussion, the Municipal Commissioner being requested to arrange for the illumination of the addresses, and the preparation of suitable cases to contain them, to him being left entire discretion as to the cost of each presentation.

THE *World* says:—As the time draws near for Lord Dufferin's departure for India, his days become more and more occupied; a never-ending stream of Indian officials, past and present, and others whose knowledge of the East may be of value to him, is constantly passing through Brown's Hotel, Dover-street, where the Governor-General has, *pro tem.*, his official head-quarters.

IN the course of an editorial note the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It will be well if Lord Dufferin in going out bears in mind that there is a greater evil threatening India than the expansion of Russia, and that is the growth of Anglo-Indian insubordination. To keep his own fellow-countrymen—especially his non-official countrymen—in order is nowadays the task which makes the greatest demand upon the governing capacity of every Indian Viceroy. Lord Dufferin has immense advantages in his tact and popularity, and his unsuspected patriotism. The greater the courage and firmness which he ought to show in resisting pretensions which constitute, perhaps, the most serious danger at present threatening our rule in India."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been elected a member of the School Board for London in place of Dr. Aveling, one of the representatives for Westminster, who has retired.

THE final consignment of the carved stone-work of the gateway presented to the South Kensington Museum by the Maharajah Sindhia has recently arrived in London, but owing to the great size and weight of the pieces of masonry it has been found impossible to assign a suitable place to it in any part of the present buildings. It has been proposed that in the meantime the authorities of the museum should be requested to allow the gateway to be lent to the commissioners for the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, which is to be held in London in 1886, on the grounds of which there would be space to erect it.

DURING the celebration of the Mohurrum at Elizabetopol, a crowded balcony gave way, whereby eight of its occupants were killed on the spot, and several others injured.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE has been seriously ill, and was still very weak when the mail left; but there was, in the opinion of his medical man, Dr. Woodman, no cause now for special anxiety. Her Majesty sent telegrams of inquiry.

WE quote the following from *Truth*:—I believe that it is contemplated to start a shop shortly in London for the exclusive sale of three qualities of Indian tea, in which case the public will have an opportunity to judge of its merits. The tea to my thinking is good; but I confess that I find it somewhat too bitter."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that if the Finnish newspapers are to be believed, Professor Baron Nordenskjold is about to vary his Arctic experiences by an attempt to reach the South Pole. He has, it is stated, left Stockholm for St. Petersburg, in order to interest certain influential persons in his new enterprise.

MR. CHARLES ALLEN, formerly one of the members of the Financial Council of Calcutta, died on Nov. 6 at Tenby, where he had resided for nearly thirty years. Until recently he was an alderman of the borough, and filled the office of mayor more than once. He was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, and was High Sheriff in 1876. In politics he was a Liberal.

THE Admiralty have given instructions for the commencement of a new large armour-plated vessel at Chatham Dockyard, and the work will be commenced as soon as the material can be prepared. She will be constructed so as to carry the heaviest guns manufactured. The formal approval of the Admiralty Board has also been given for an addition of some 3,000 men to the corps of Royal Marines.

THE result of the negotiations between England and France with regard to the declaration of a blockade of Formosa is said to be anxiously awaited, as much of political and commercial importance depends on the attitude which England will take in consequence of the blockade. The *Daily Telegraph* has reason to believe that telegraphic instructions have been sent to Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Hong-kong, directing him to refuse permission to French ships of war either to refit or ship articles which are contraband of war within the limits of that colony.

ATLAS writes in the *World* in reference to busts:—There is one of Lieutenant Richard Waghorn, of the Indian Navy, the real pioneer of the overland route to India, at the Red Sea head of the Suez Canal. The French, at the inspiration of M. de Lesseps, erected it. At long last a bronze statue to the prescient and enterprising Englishman (who died a pauper) is to be put up in his native town of Chatham, but four hundred and thirty pounds of the eighteen hundred required still remain to be subscribed.

TRUTH writes:—"Why, instead of sending all time-expired and invalided soldiers returning from India to one discharge depôt at Gosport, as at present, there to receive their deferred pay and their savings-bank balance, and to be immediately surrounded by persons to rob them of their savings and keep them from their homes, should they not in future be sent direct to their respective counties, and their pay and savings remitted to the depôt centres nearest their homes, or their intended places of abode? "There would be gain every way by such a change."

THE statement that Li Hung Chang has gone to Pekin to suggest a settlement by which China would pay an indemnity is believed in well-informed circles at home to be false, for it is thought that, of all Chinese statesmen, Li would be the last to run the risk involved in giving such advice—an Imperial decree having ordered the punishment of any official suggesting such a course, and it is stated by the Ministerial press in Paris that France is prepared to withdraw the demand for an indemnity. Should this be correct, the main obstacle to successful mediation would be removed.

WE copy the following from *Vanity Fair*:—"The publicity given by what has been printed in these columns, and by subsequent events, to the case of Mrs. Trevelyan has already resulted in the sensible amelioration of that lady's situation. Those feelings of humanity which still so largely exist among us have been aroused in many by her deplorable story; and, thanks to the prompt and active exercise of those feelings by kind-hearted persons, Mrs. Trevelyan has been removed from Marylebone Workhouse, has been furnished with clothing, has been installed in a decent lodging, and has been provided with a small weekly allowance of money. She is therefore, for the moment, rescued from her previous condition of absolute destitution."

SINCE crocodiles and alligators have supplied leather merchants and manufacturers with their skins, in order to satisfy a freak of fashion, they have been hunted and destroyed to such a degree that American traders are casting anxious glances towards the once happy hunting-grounds on the Mississippi, from which the cuirassed game is rapidly vanishing. The practical Yankee, however, is not to be beaten by either crocodiles or alligators, and where once the crocodile frollicked in freedom it is now kept in enclosures, where it grows and multiplies apace. Crocodile farms are are becoming common. The largest animals are killed and skinned, their flesh being used to feed their hungry descendants. That these breeding-places are of no mean dimensions is shown by the fact that the owners of one of them supplied a tanner at St. Louis during the current year with no less than 5,000 alligator skins.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent in Paris writes in reply to an inquiry about the cost of the Tongking expedition:—"It is impossible to obtain the figures that you want. One of our ablest and most active deputies has been looking for them for more than six weeks, and has come to the conclusion that they were withdrawn from the Archives by some high member of the Budget Committee and purposely lost or mislaid. With *virements* and other contrivances the exact total may for some time be kept dark, and the keenest critics of the Government maintain that it is no use making a row about the theft. The public is now so busy with Sarah Bernhardt's hysterics, and other such futile matters, as to be indifferent to what concerns the nation. Human nature, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is much the same in Paris as in London, where the case of badger *versus* jackal excites more interest than the future of the Empire.

AN odd story is going the round of artistic society. It would seem that many years ago a gentleman in Yorkshire bought a fine picture by Turner, for which he paid some £500. The other day he died, and his household stuff was announced for sale by auction. A London dealer, who remembered the fact of the Turner purchase, heard of the sale, and sent down an agent on the chance of being able to buy the picture cheap. On his arrival the agent found that no one knew much about the Turner; the family thought nothing of it; and only one small country dealer was present who was at all likely to dispute the prize. A payment of cash down "squared" the country dealer; the auctioneer having been warily questioned, had refused to guarantee the picture; and the London man went home with a genuine and brilliant Turner that had been knocked down to him for next to nothing. No doubt it will be seen on the walls of Burlington House, and great will be the admiration of all beholders. "But what," asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "about the morality of the transaction?"

MDME. BERNHARDT has been interviewed respecting her illness. Some time ago (confesses the *Pall Mall Gazette*) we sent a humble request in a delicately scented three-cornered missive for a little favour. The T. C. M. was duly handed in to the great tragédienne's dressing-room, and we heard that she used it to light a cigarette. Actresses are not always amiable. The *Latin* man was received with open arms—figuratively, of course—and actually saw "real tears falling down her cheeks and trickling gently on to a real cambric *mouchoir*." "What," cried Mdme. B., "what have I done to all the scandal-mongering writers who spare me nothing?" The scoundrels, to traduce this poor defenceless creature, who is no more to blame than——" In England," says Mdme. Bernhardt, "journalists never go in for defaming people in that way, for the author of a libel is mulcted in 25,000f. damages; whereas in France such a mean action is gratuitous." Then Mdme. Bernhardt burst into a flood of tears, an absolute whirlwind of sighs, and, holding up her hands, exclaimed: "They have not scrupled to mix up the name of a man in all these stories—a man of genius, for whom I profess the deepest admiration. But this man is married, the father of a family! But I—I have a son, who probably reads these things! No; they have stopped at nothing! What a cruel position I am now placed in!" And "I took my leave of the great tragédienne deeply moved," as she declared that she would resume the usual course of her life, "unless——" Is it incipient phthisis, or an advertisement?

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON WHITE, Army Medical Department, has been ordered to assume medical charge of the N Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery in practice camp and on the march to Umballa.

MAJOR F. R. C. VOYLE, Wing Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, is retiring from the service.

THE 8th Bengal Cavalry marches from Saugor on the 28th November, *en route* for Lucknow, at which station it expects to arrive on the 31st December.

THE officers who accompanied the No. 1 Battery Eastern Division Royal Artillery to India have all proceeded to Aden. It is now under the command of Major Deshon, at Rawalpindi.

THE Accountant-General, Military Department returned to Calcutta from Simla on the 21st instant.

OWING to His Excellency the Governor's levée on the 1st December, the next Civil and Military Committee for Examination in Native Languages will not assemble until Wednesday, the 3rd December, in the Secretariat.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.—The pressure has continued to rise in Bengal, Burma, the Madras Presidency except at Madras and Negapatam, and in Mysore; but it has fallen in Bombay. The readings are highest in the Central Provinces and Behar, and lowest in Colombo. The wind has backed to the north-east in the Carnatic, but with that exception it is little changed. Temperature alterations are irregular, but apparently the temperature has fallen briskly in the Circars. The weather is cloudy in South Madras and Mysore, and rain has fallen in several stations, but elsewhere the sky is clear or nearly so, with dry weather. Rain to-day:—Cochin, 1 inch; Madras and Salem, over ½ inch. Previously, Cuddapah, 5 inches; Trichinopoly and Nellore, over 1 inch.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA AND MUTTRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Nov. 21.

THE Viceroy, accompanied by Sir A. Lyall, Mr. H. M. Primrose, Mr. H. M. Durand, Lord W. Beresford, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Kaye, Commissioner, Agra, General Marter, commanding the troops at Agra, and a number of other staff and railway officials, spent yesterday at Muttra. The special train conveying the party left Agra at 11 a.m., and arrived at Muttra at 1 p.m. There His Excellency and Sir A. Lyall were received by the Collector and a number of local officials and native gentlemen. Outside the railway station a large shamiana had been erected, and here the Municipal Committee presented the Viceroy with an address, the main points of which will be apparent from His Excellency's reply, which was as follows:—

Sir Alfred Lyall and gentlemen,—I assure you that I expect to derive very great gratification from my visit to this ancient and interesting city. I am aware of the many historical memories which gather round this town and which haunt, as I may say, this district, and I am exceedingly glad that an opportunity has occurred to enable me to come here before I leave India to see a place so full of all that is attractive to the students of history and the lovers of art. I also thank you heartily for the address which you have presented to me, and for the kindly feelings which you have expressed in that address. I have received, I need not say, with great satisfaction the assurances which you have given me of your loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The devoted attachment of Her Majesty's Indian subjects is a brighter jewel in Her Royal treasury than the Koh-i-Noor itself. I rejoice to find, gentlemen, how fully you appreciate the benefits which you have derived from British rule. In some senses the most fundamental, though not the highest, duty of every Government is to maintain tranquillity throughout its dominions; and the peace which now reigns in India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin shows how well the British Government is able to discharge that duty. I am thankful to say that by God's blessing the period of my administration in India has, with a few insignificant exceptions, been one of unbroken order. It is in the security which a firm and just administration affords that civilization progresses, that commerce and industry flourish; and it is only under the shadow of that security that any Government is able to devote itself to its higher duties, and to lead the way in the path of true progress. I am glad to find that you so fully realise the value of the development of railway communications in India. There is, as you have truly said, great scope for further progress in that matter, and the extended proposals which were made some time ago by the Government of India upon that subject have now been endorsed by a Committee of the House of Commons in England, and we shall proceed under the fostering care of my hon. colleague, Mr. Hope, to carry them out with all convenient speed. Gentlemen, I have observed with great pleasure the just terms of esteem and confidence in which you speak your distinguished Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alfred Lyall. His conspicuous abilities and his wide experience eminently fit him for the great position which he holds, and in which he has entirely fulfilled the expectations which I formed when I nominated him to that post. You speak with approbation of the management of the finances of this country during the last four-and-a-half years, and you describe that management as skilful. For that, gentlemen—for the skill which has marked the administration of our finances and the success which has attended it—you have to thank my hon. colleagues Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Auckland Colvin rather than myself; for they have devoted themselves with the utmost ability and zeal to the discharge of the important functions to which they have been called by the Government of this country. Gentlemen of the Municipal Committee, I heartily wish you all success in the discharge of the duties with which you are entrusted. I have learned with great satisfaction that at the recent elections here at Muttra almost the whole of the voting population came to the poll, and recorded their votes. That is a gratifying proof of the interest which is felt here in municipal institutions, and it shows that you, gentlemen of the Municipality, are the true representatives of the people of this district. I can assure you that I shall watch from distant England the progress which is made by the cities, towns, and districts of India in the administration of their local affairs. I trust and believe that under the system which has been inaugurated by the Government of India, and carried out and applied with so much care and thought by my hon. friend Sir Alfred Lyall in these Provinces, a substantial step will have been taken towards training the people in the management of their own local affairs. Gentlemen, time presses; I have many interesting things to see; and therefore I will conclude by once more thanking you most sincerely for your address, and for the kind reception which you have given me. (Applause.)

The Viceroy, Sir A. Lyall, and party then started for Brindabun in carriages, the escort being furnished by the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Here they visited some of the famous temples at that place, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon given by Seth Lakhmandass of Muttra, who had invited the principal residents of that place to meet His Excellency. The Viceroy returned to Muttra at four p.m., and reached Agra two hours later.

FESTIVITIES AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Nov. 21.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and party left Rajkot this morning for Gondal, where the young Thakor Saheb had made suitable preparations for their reception. There was the inevitable triumphal arch, but it was not of the usual approved type, composed of bamboo, tinsel, and flags. Sugarcanes formed the base of the arch, which was otherwise made up of sheaves of different kinds of corn. Near the confines of this State is a village about which there is a curious superstition, that whosoever mentioned its name to a stranger would by some occult means be left without food for the day. In the neighbourhood of Gondal the well-wooded meadows and river-banks formed a very pleasant contrast to the open, treeless plains which are generally to be seen in Kattywar. The suburb of the town is dotted over with very elegant villas, and school and hospital buildings, their designs being mostly very beautiful indeed. The works have been planned and carried out by Mr. Gunesh Govind, the State engineer, who has justly earned the title of Rao Bahadoor which was conferred upon him on behalf of the Queen-Empress by Sir James Fergusson at a durbar held here to-day. That Gondal pays particular attention to its public works, which include some first-class bridges and nearly a hundred miles of metalled road, is due to the fact that about two lakhs of rupees of a revenue of twelve lakhs, have been annually spent on them. The progress of the State is in great degree due to Colonel Scott, and latterly to Major Nutt, who, as one of the Joint Administrators of the State during the present Chief's minority, did much to improve the agriculture and to place the departments of law and police upon a satisfactory basis. The Thakor Saheb, with his Karbhari, Mr. Bezonjee Merwanjee, and his private secretary, Mr. Manekjee, and other State officials went out to meet His Excellency at Ashapuri. The Governor had here a look at the temple of Ashapuri, the tutelary goddess of the State, who, as her name implies, ensures to her devotees the fulfilment of all their hopes and desires. His Excellency then, accompanied by the Thakor Saheb, Captain Dean, and Major Nutt, was driven to his residence in a chariot and four. After His Excellency had got well inside the compound of his bungalow, the guns fired a salute and the band played "God save the Queen." The company of Arabs performed on their way home a wild dance to the incessant beating of a drum, and sang war songs, flourishing their arms and weapons in the air.

At 11 a. m. the Thakor Saheb paid a visit to His Excellency. About a couple of hours after, the Governor paid a return visit to the young ruler of this place in the durbar hall of the Naolakha palace. The furniture of the hall, as indeed the appointments of the whole palace, are characterised by the correct taste and elegant simplicity which marks His Highness's dress, a plain white suit, with only a diamond necklace for ornament. His Excellency was led by the Thakor to a sofa at the upper end of the hall, and he was followed by General Annesley, Col. West, the Political Agent of Kattywar, Major Nutt, Capt. Fergusson, and the principal State officials. After all had been seated, His Excellency presented Mr. Gunesh Govind, the State engineer, with the sanad of Rao Bahadoor which he had received from the Government of India. The Governor and party were subsequently shown round the palace and the stables. The party then repaired to the Municipal Hall and Library, where an address was presented to His Excellency on behalf of the Municipality. The address, which was read by Mr. Ganesh Govind, the chairman of the Municipal body, was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Gondal Municipality, representing all classes of the community of this town, heartily embrace this opportunity of welcoming your Excellency to our place, and paying our respects to you as representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in the Bombay Presidency. Such occasional visits by the head of the Government of this Presidency to the capital towns of native States are, in our humble opinion, calculated to bring about a better understanding, and cement the bonds of friendship and good-will between the Paramount Power and the native Chiefs, while affording as they do opportunities for interchange of ideas which cannot fail to prove mutually beneficial. It is not out of place on this occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to your Excellency for hastening the fulfilment of our long-cherished desire to see our Thakore Saheb installed on the gadi of his ancestors. Gondal has thus, after the lapse of fourteen years, been brought under the direct rule of her native Chief,—one who has had the advantages of a sound liberal education, completed by a visit to England and the Continent of Europe, and in whom are centred our best hopes and wishes for the future prosperity of this State. Our Municipality is not old enough to be self-supporting, and necessarily stands in need of State help. This help, we are glad to say, is most readily and cheerfully rendered to us by the Thakore Saheb, who evinces a keen interest in the general welfare of the town. As an instance of the desire of His Highness to meet our want for a copious supply of good drinking water, His Highness has had under his consideration a proposal to bring water by means of pipes from a tank in the neighbourhood of this town. We trust the project will soon be matured, and practically carried out. In conclusion, we beg to tender our hearty thanks to your Excellency for your kind condescension to receive this our humble address of welcome.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said.—Thakor Saheb, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen.—I thank you very much for this address of welcome which you have now read, and in which you have kindly expressed your pleasure at seeing me here. I assure you that my visit here has afforded peculiar pleasure to myself, because it enables me to see in possession of his full powers of administration the Thakor Saheb of this State, who after an excellent education of which none of his contemporaries have taken a better advantage, and after ripening his mind by travelling, has taken his seat upon the throne of his ancestors with the highest expectations of a successful career. I should like to say, gentlemen, that if His Highness was not installed immediately on his attaining the age of eighteen—the youngest age at which any Prince is entrusted with full powers—it was from no distrust of his ability or character, but only in order that, after a long absence from home, he might have some preparatory initiation in the task of administration before he assumed the great responsibility and labour of sole administration. I am glad that that period has had no need to be prolonged, and now that his old friend and trusted adviser, Major Nutt, is about to leave him, I can only say that the Government view his assumption of sole and uncontrolled power with the utmost confidence and hope. I have said that the Thakor Saheb took the fullest advantage of the education afforded him. It is a most remarkable fact, and it cannot be forgotten, that so fully was advantage taken by His Highness of the opportunities that had presented themselves to him that he was actually placed in the first class by himself in the later years of his residence at the Rajkoomar College. I know that he does not forget his studies, but that he pursues them; and I cannot doubt that the taste for careful study will result in great usefulness to his subjects. The period of his minority has been utilized by the officers entrusted with the administration of the State, both European and native, to the best advantage. The roads and other works which are to be seen in the State will not only bear comparison, but I should say would serve as models and examples, to any similar State in British territory. The Thakor Saheb has a right to feel pride in the works which have been accomplished, and yet he is not contented with what he has already done, but is continuing to add to their number. I have noticed with pleasure the great skill displayed in the beautiful addition made to the palace, which, while adding a modern to an ancient structure, has preserved a complete harmony and has moreover improved its general appearance. In these works you have the best security that the works hereafter to be constructed will be thoroughly solid and good. I look forward, gentlemen, to like works of utility in Kattywar. Though much has been accomplished, a good deal may yet be done to make this province as prosperous as it absolutely might be; and, of course, improved communications are among the first requisites. The success of the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, which was undertaken with very much courage and public spirit by the Administrators of this State, will, I hope, encourage these and other States to go on with similar works. It is a matter of great gratification to the British Government, who encouraged the Administrators to embark on this costly undertaking, that it has already proved a financial success; and I need not remind you that this success is not only in the return of revenue from the railway, which is a secondary matter, but in the great improvement of the country caused by it. I am glad that the Thakor Saheb has already introduced municipal institutions in this city, and he justly perceives the advantage of obtaining the assistance of leading citizens for local government. I earnestly hope that your labours will be for the benefit of your fellow-citizens. Now, gentlemen, while rejoicing in the Thakor Saheb's assumption of full powers, I cannot close without expressing, at the same time, the gratitude which Government owe to those who have administered the State during his minority. The confidence which Government had placed in them has been entirely deserved, and I hope the people of the State share with me the satisfaction that I feel myself. Let me say one word more before I resume my seat. Whenever a Chief is a minor, there is always fear of partisan feeling. There are many causes which lead to this, and Gondal has not been exempt from those trials. I hope that in the advent to power of a young Prince so full of promise all party feelings will be buried, and all his subjects will only try to serve him and to do their best, each within his own sphere, for the community to which they belong. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your address. (Applause.)

In the afternoon the Thakore Saheb took His Excellency to see the principal objects of interest about the city. He was first shown round the Kylas Bagh or the garden of heaven.

THE JAIL AND THE HOSPITAL.

The Governor was then taken to the bandstand, where the English band of His Highness, among other pieces, played a native *gazlee* with very pleasing effect. It was now dark, and the illuminations had fairly commenced. From the lofty terrace of the Municipal Hall, where His Excellency was taken to witness the display, the scene presented was one of exceptional loveliness. The coloured tumblers which were employed to pick out the outlines of the public buildings served to bring into prominent relief the fact that each of them was a little gem in itself, differing in design from the rest. The fine bridge, spanning the Gondli river, had its parapet wall, ledge, and arches marked out by lamps of various hues, whose reflection in the water was very pleasing to behold. The Municipal Hall, the palace tower, and the hospital were among the buildings that had made a brave show. A large crowd of men and women had gathered near the Municipal building, which appeared to be the centre of attraction. In a word, the illuminations were quite in keeping with the decorations and the style of the public buildings and villas—tasteful and elegant.

In the evening His Highness gave a banquet to the Governor and his party. The Thakor Saheb proposed the toast of His Excellency in the following speech:—I rise to propose the health of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, our highly respected and honoured Governor of the Bombay Presidency. His presence in this place to-day is a great favour to the Gondal State, and a special pleasure to all who have had the advantage of being made acquainted with him. I take it as a matter of personal gratification His Excellency's having consented to visit my capital, and I am sure that this gratification is shared by all my subjects. The welcome accorded to him has been spontaneous in its nature, and I can only hope that the good wishes which we all have for His Excellency's future life and health may be fully realised. Gentlemen, let us drink to the health and happiness of Sir James Fergusson.

His Excellency replied in suitable terms, and then proposed the health of H. H. the Thakor Saheb.

The Thakor Saheb replied as follows:—Your Excellency and gentlemen,—I feel a natural diffidence in replying to the speech just made by His Excellency. The kind words he has uttered have sunk deep into my heart. Ever since I have had the pleasure of knowing His Excellency he has been taking a very warm interest in me and in my State. It is no wonder, then, that I am almost overcome by feelings of gratitude. You will excuse me, therefore, if I can say but little in reply. This little, however, may mean much. It will be my earnest endeavour to try and merit the praises and sympathetic sentiments expressed, and if I can in any way succeed, in so doing, I shall feel that I owe such success to the kindly encouragement now bestowed in so friendly a manner.

THE INDORE LAW-SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 16.

IN the case of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar against Maharam Shriram, Jagonnath Khupchand was the last witness examined on the 12th instant. He said.—Gambhirmal was my brother. He had been a moonim of Sapkurn Buldeo for forty or forty-five years. He is now dead. He ceased to be a moonim about six months before his death. He was dismissed. I don't know any special reason for his dismissal. I knew of the existence of the chit before the attachment. In the month of Jestha or Ashada last Luckmichand was called by a hoogra at the time of the attachment. The attachment was for the chit. The box was searched. It was opened, and a chitti of two sheets was found. I had seen the chitti once before, but had not read it. I saw it during Gambhirmal's lifetime. I had seen it on the occasion when some telegram having come from Gwalior, Gambhirmal showed it to Lukmichand and Ramnarayen, son-in-law of Supkurn. The chit shown to me is the identical one. I recognize it by the writing. It is the writing of Supkurn. I am acquainted with Supkurn's hand writing.

Cross-examined.—I have not read the chit. I cannot read it well. There may be some occasion for the chit to remain in the house of my brother, though it is addressed to the firm of Maharam Shriram. I did not take the chit to His Highness before it was taken in attachment. Before the attachment His Highness once called me and asked me whether I had any document concerning Rajabhau. I said I had not. This took place about a month or so before. I did not tell anybody that I had taken the chit to His Highness. The reason of my not informing His Highness of this chit was that I did not know the contents of it. I had not read it. His Highness asked me whether I knew anything of the

der Bahadur Peisikar and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. Handicap for all horses, 1½mile.

The Rajah of Paikpara's br aus h Weer, 9st. 8lbs., T. Kendall 1
Mr. Henderson's b aus h Sylvanus, 8st., Mr. Maitland .. 0
Mr. Apear's c aus c Statesman, 9st. 7lbs., ... 3
H. H. Maharajah Cooch of Behar's. br aus h Jack in the Green, 8st. 10lbs, Vinall, ... 0
The Rajah of Paikpara's b aus h Palmerston, 8st. 10lbs., Tingey 0
Rao Rajah Tez Singh's br aus m Shotover, 8st. 7lbs., Bowen, ... 0

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 1,500. Jack-in-the-Green, Rs. 270; Shotover, Rs. 160; Rajah of Paikpara's Stable, Rs. 600; Sylvanus, Rs. 130; Total Rs. 1,160.

Betting.—Ween, 1½ to 1; Jack-in-the-Green, 2 to 1; Shotover and Sylvanus, 6 to 1; Palmerston, 10 to 1.

After one or two false starts they got away pretty well together. Palmerston soon took the lead, with Jack-in-the-Green and Shotover immediately behind. They maintained this order pretty nearly up to the three-quarter mile, when Ween and Jack-in-the-Green began to creep up; and at the straight the latter was leading, with Ween and Sylvanus close behind. The race home was splendid. Jack-in-the-Green showed rare form and won by half a length. Sylvanus a good third. Time—2min. 43secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Deccan Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the fund. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1½ mile.

Rao Rajah Tez Singh's g a h Ameer, 9st. 8lb., Bowen.... 1
Aga Jan's b a h Baltic, 9st., Vinall..... 2
Mr Abdool Rahman's g a h The Doctor, 8st. 12lb., Comer 3
Rao Rajah Tez Singh's c a h Dardanelles, 9st. 4lb., Clarke 0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Khusroo, 9st. 10lb., Tingey..... 0
Mr Henderson's c a h Fureed, 8st., Mr Maitland..... 0
Mr Donuh's b a h London, 7st., Mohamed..... 0

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 3,000. Rao Rajah Tez Singh's Ameer and Dardanelles, Rs. 1,000; Baltic, Rs. 520; The Doctor, Rs. 620; Khusroo, 120; Fureed, Rs. 100; London, Rs. 30—total Rs. 1,590.

Betting—Ameer, even; Baltic, 2½ to 1; The Doctor, 4 to 1; Fureed, 8 to 1; Khusroo, Dardanelles, and London, 12 to 1.

Good start. Fureed and London took the lead and forced the running, Khusroo and Dardanelles close at hand, The Doctor and Ameer, well held back, last. Up to the mile no difference was observed, except that Baltic and Ameer were gradually trying for lead. After the mile was past The Doctor got ahead, Baltic at his heels, the others just behind. At the straight there was a good race between Ameer, Baltic, and The Doctor. Ameer won easily by one length. Time—2min. 50½secs.

RAJPUTANA (AJMERE) RACES, 1884.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Leslie S. Saunders, Esq., C. S., H. H. M. Partab Singh, C. S. I., Colonel Fellows, Lieut.-Colonel Ruxton, Major Creagh, V. C., Captain Peugree, Br.-General Gillespie, C. B., H. H. M. Kishore Singh, Mr. H. Dangerfied, Mr. W. Harvey, Major Willoughby, Major Loch, Mr. R. Willmott, Honorary Secretary.

FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

THE meeting has been brought to a most successful conclusion to-day, with a very respectable card of five events, three of which had fairly large fields and provided good racing. The original programme had only four races, but four sporting men made up a purse of Rs. 400 for a handicap race for ponies, which, as will be observed, formed one of the attractions of the evening's business. The attendance has been maintained up to a very high standard all through the meeting. A conspicuous feature of the attendance is the stand specially erected, and reserved for the use of the staff and pupils of the Mayo College; and the young lads, in their uniform dresses of white with green turbans, more or less bedecked with costly jewellery, lent quite a charm to the gathering. Besides these young princes, there were several other native nobles dressed out in gala attire and mixing freely with the European ladies and gentlemen in the enclosure. The native Chiefs have, I should imagine, derived a vast amount of pleasure out of the five days' sport provided. The Maharajahs Pertab Singh and Kishore Singh of Jodhpore, with several of their kinsmen, have been present all through, and have taken a very active part in the business, the former accomplished prince having ridden all his own and the Maharajah of Jodhpore's horses during the meeting, and pilotted home two winners. Colonel Bradford and Mr. Leslie Saunders, who are born sportsmen, and under whose patronage these races have been inaugurated, also attended each day. Great credit is due to Dr. Wilmot and Mr. Harvey, the working members of the staff of stewards, who have been to endless pains to put this meeting on a fair basis in the sporting world, and have been untiring in their efforts to command the success they have so deservedly achieved. Of the seven events on the card, the first was a very poor affair, as it was reduced to a match between two ponies. The Charger Race similarly was a gift to Petrarch, who won easily from his only rival Roostum, who had already run in a previous race a while before. The Arab Handicap was won easily by Volunteer, the two Jodhpore horses being overweighted. In the All-horse Handicap Zephyr demolished her field of five adversaries in the easiest manner. The Pony Handicap resulted in the best race of the day, Strathmore—hardly thought of—coming out and winning by a nose from Ersilie, another outsider. All assembled here disperse with a common feeling of gratitude for the pleasant time spent, and with a wish that Ajmere may have many more prosperous race meetings.

FIRST RACE.—"Polo Purse." Rs. 150. For all Polo Ponies 13-2 and under (certificate from Polo Club Secretary that they have been regularly played this year) catch weights over 10 stone. ¼ mile heats, without dismounting. Entrance Rs. 15. Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Farrer's ch c b m Ersilie, 10st., Mr. Hopkins 1
Mr. Reid's g c b m Jessie, 10st., Owner 2

Combination lottery on Polo Pony Race and Charger Stakes.

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 500. Roostum and Ersilie, Rs. 10; Petrarch and Jessie, Rs. 70; Petrarch and Ersilie, Rs. 40; Roostum and Jessie, Rs. 30—Total Rs. 650; total prospective Rs. 35, net value Rs. 615.

Only two ponies came out for this race, and there was no difficulty in spotting the winner. Ersilie won the first and second heat, the former by a head in 28½ seconds, and the latter by a length in 29 seconds, Jessie keeping side by side all the way.

SECOND RACE.—"The Winner's Handicap." Rs. 400. For all Arabs and country-breds. Forced for winners; optional for losers. Entrance Rs. 30. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Melton's b a g Volunteer, 8st. 12lb., Robinson, jr.... 1
Lahore Confederacy's ch c b m Busybody, 8st. 9lb., Taylor 2
Captain Roger's ch a h Roostum, 8st. 5lb., Native 3
Mr. White's g a h Fixen, 10st. 10lb., Maharajah Pertab Singh 0
Maharajah Kishore Singh's g a h Sheo, 10st. 3lb., Ryder. 0

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 850. Roostum, Rs. 50; Fixen, Rs. 150; Busybody, Rs. 80; Volunteer, Rs. 170; K. S. Stable, Rs. 70—Total 1,370; Less percentage Rs. 70, net value Rs. 1,300.

Five horses stripped for this event and made their way for the starting post. They were speedily let go, when Roostum and Sheo cut out the work for Busybody and Volunteer, who were followed by Fixen. They preserved this order to the half-mile post, where the second division commenced drawing up to the two who were in front together. At the turn into the straight they were all in a cluster, when Volunteer showed in front, with Busybody and Roostum next, Sheo and Fixen keeping one another company in last place. From the distance post the race was all over, and Volunteer cantered in an easy winner by four lengths, Busybody second all out, and Roostum a good third. Time—2min. 30½sec.

THIRD RACE.—"The Nusseerabad Handicap." A Cup, value Rs. 400, in addition to Rs. 400 presented by H. H. the Maharajah Kishore Singh. For English and Colonials. Forced for winners; optional for losers. Distance 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 30.

Durbungah Confederacy's g w m Zephyr, 10st. 1 lbs., Ryder 1
Mr Hercules' b w m Constance, 8st. 7lbs., Major Goodoo. 2
Maharajah Kishore Singh's bl w h Coldwater, 8st. 3lbs., Native 3
Lord W Beresford's b w g Prospero, 9st. 9lbs., Stratford. 0
Mr White's b w g Gladtidings 9st. 10lbs., Hurji Singh .. 0
Mr Ranjeet's c w h Goldfinder 10st. 11lb., Maharajah Pertab Singh 0

Lottery Tickets Rs. 800. Zephyr and Prospero, Rs. 120; Gladtidings, Rs. 10; Coldwater, Rs. 30; Constance, Rs. 40; Goldfinder, Rs. 270, Total—Rs. 1,270; less 5 per cent. Rs. 65; nett value Rs. 1,205.

As soon as the flag was lowered the horses came by the stand in the following order:—Gladtidings and Prospero in the first division, Zephyr and Coldwater in the next, and Goldfinder and Constance last. They ran in this order to the three-quarter mile post before disappearing behind the hill, when Zephyr drew up to Prospero and on coming into sight was level with Gladtidings. At the turn into the straight they all got on better terms, and Constance came up little by little and ranged alongside Gladtidings. On coming into the railings Constance, though resolutely ridden, could not catch Zephyr, who won by two lengths. Gladtidings third. Time—2min. 53sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"The C. W. G. and O. M. Handicap Plate." Rs. 400 presented by C. W. G. and O. M. A handicap for all ponies 13-2 and under. With a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 32. Distance ½ mile.

Maharajah Kishore Singh's g a p Strathmore, 10st., Native 1
Mr. Farrer's c c b m Ersilie, 8st. Robinson, jr..... 2
Major Tolloch's b c b m Nina, 9st. 3lb., Taylor..... 3
Mr. Gordon's b a g Kalayna, 9st. 3lb., Stratford..... 0
Lord W. Beresford's c c b p Yaboo, 10st. 5lb., Ryder.. 0
Lahore Confederacy's c c b m Flora, 9st. 10lb., Elliott.. 0
Lahore Confederacy's b w g Anchovy, 9st., Hurji Singh 0

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 1,000. Nina, Rs. 100; Ersilie, Rs. 30; Kayiana, Rs. 10; Strathmore, Rs. 100; Yaboo, Rs. 230; Flora and Anchovy, Rs. 70—Total Rs. 1,540; less 5 per cent., Rs. 75; nett value, Rs. 1,465.

The seven competitors were duly marshalled at [illegible] and after a couple or three false starts [illegible] sent away pretty level when Ersilie, [illegible], and Nina singled themselves out [illegible] came along at a rare pace to [illegible] where Flora fell back [illegible] From here Robinson, [illegible] shake off Strath- [illegible]well, won by a [illegible] 300.

THE LATE LORD LYTTON'S LOVE LETTERS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Nov. 7 before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, the motion to restrain Messrs. Swann, Sonpenschein and Company, and Miss Devey, one of the co-executrixes to the Dowager Lady Lytton, from publishing letters of the late Lord Lytton to Lady Lytton, and from the present Earl Lytton to his mother, came on for hearing. Mr. Marten, Q.C., with Mr. Methold and Mr. Stephen, appeared for the plaintiff, Earl Lytton; and Mr. Millar, Q.C., Mr. H. C. Watts, and Mr. G. G. Millar were for the defendants.

Mr. Marten, in moving for the injunction, said the late Lord Lytton and Lady Lytton were married on the 29th August, 1877, and lived together until 1836, in which year a separation took place between them. Lord Lytton died in January, 1873, and the widow died on the 12th March, 1882. The probate of the will of the late Lady Lytton was granted to the defendant, Louisa Devey, her executrix. The probate of the will of the late Lord Lytton was granted to the present Earl Lytton, his eldest son and heir, and sole executor. The letters in question were letters written by the late Lord Lytton to Lady Lytton. The notice of motion also referred to letters written by the plaintiff to the late Lord Lytton; but Miss Devey in her affidavit states that she had no intention of publishing any letters written by the plaintiff, so that the question for his Lordship would be with reference to the letters of the late Lord Lytton to Lady Lytton. Early in October, 1884, an article appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* containing extracts from the forthcoming book to be published by Miss Devey. In consequence of the announcement a writ in this action was issued on the 13th October last, and an interim order restraining publication had been received and continued until that day. In the article in the newspaper referred to, it was suggested that the publication of Miss Devey's book was in consequence of the appearance of the biography of the late Lord Lytton by the present earl, and Miss Devey considered it incumbent upon her to correct inaccuracies so far as concerned Lady Lytton. The book of Earl Lytton was published in the year 1883, and, so far as at present issued, it consisted of two volumes being entitled "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, by his Son." He thought he might challenge his learned friend on the point that there was nothing whatever in this book which contained any sort of imputation upon the character of the late Lady Lytton. An affidavit had been put in by Miss Devey, which was a lengthy document of a very rhetorical character. He asked their Lordships' attention to this affidavit which was as follows: "I have no intention whatever of publishing through the defendants, Swann, Sonnenschein, and Co., or otherwise, any letters written by the plaintiff to the late Lady Lytton, who is named in the plaintiff's action; but it is the fact that I propose, unless restrained by the injunction of this Court, to publish certain of the letters in my possession written by the plaintiff's father (the late Lord Lytton) to the late Lady Lytton. The said letters of the late Lord Lytton in my possession were, on his separation from Lady Lytton, left in her possession as her separate property, and were owned by her until her death on the 12th March, 1882. I propose to publis the said letter in a book bearing the title of 'The Letters of the late Lord Lytton to his Wife—a vindication.' The copies which have been printed contain accurate copies of all the letters written by Lord Lytton to his wife, which are in my possession with the exception of twenty relating to matters of trival importance. The sole object I have in view in publishing the book is the vindication of the memory of Lady Lytton from the cruel misrepresentation of her character and injurious aspersions cast thereon by the plaintiff in the first two volumes of a life of his father published by him towards the close of the year 1883, under the title of 'The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton.' If his life had not been published I should not have sought to publish the 'letters' now in question. As appears from 'The Life,' the plaintiff proposed to give an account of his mother's life and character, and to fully describe the conduct and character of the late Lord Lytton and his wife during the period of their courtship and long married life, particularly with a view of enabling a judgment to be formed as to the causes of their subsequent differences and separation. It appears from the letters of Lord Lytton that such differences and separation were in fact occasioned by his Lordship's cruel and heartless conduct towards, and neglect of, his wife. The facts, however, the affidavit went on to say, had been treated by the plaintiff with such literary skill as to gain the sympathies of the reader for Lord Lytton, and produce an impression that the differences were chiefly, if not entirely attributable to Lady Lytton. This the plaintiff had effected partly by bringing into relief the good points and throwing into the back-ground, or altogether suppressing the bad points of his father's character, and partly by insinuating that his mother was of a hard and shallow disposition, and that her nature was wanting in true feminine qualities. The plaintiff, it was further alleged, had attempted to give the circumstances of his father's life from the only authentic record, whereas he had made no use of the letters in the defendant's (Miss Devey's) possession, though well aware of their existence and general tenour. Miss Devey also alleged that the plaintiff had made an unfair use of letters written by Lady Lytton for the purpose of supporting insinuations unfavourable to her ladyship, and had apparently suppressed letters which might have created a different impression about her, although there was reason to believe he had them in his possession. Amongst other expressions complained of was the alleged insinuation that Lord Lytton, when marrying Lady Lytton was actuated not so much by love as by a sense of self-sacrificing duty and obligation towards her, owing to his having unconsciously gained her affection, from which obligation she deliberately refrained from releasing him, as she might have done, having regard to his interests. The plaintiff, it was further explained, represented his mother as being wanting in affection for her children, and insinuated that she was of extravagant habits. In concert, Miss Devey alleged that the 'Life' contained many other unjust insinuations reflecting on the character of Lady Lytton, and that the publication of the 'Life,' and the publication of the letters of Lord Lytton to his wife had become necessary for her ladyship's vindication."—In reply, Lord Lytton, in his affidavit, denied that the letters in question were the separate property of Lady Lytton. The deed of separation between Lord Lytton and another contained stipulations as to the property which was to belong to Lady Lytton, but made no provision as to the letters, which the plaintiff contended remained the property of Lord Lytton. The plaintiff did not admit that the defendant's book contained accurate copies of his father's letters to his wife, and he denied that he had in his own book in any way misrepresented or cast any aspersion upon the character of Lady Lytton. The plaintiff further denied that he proposed in his 'Life' to "give an account of the late Lady Lytton's life, and character," nor fully to describe the conduct of his father and the late Lady Lytton during her period of courtship and long married life. He had, on the contrary, in the "Life," expressly stated his intention of not entering minutely into the subject of their subsequent differences and separation. Plaintiff denied that the separations were caused by the 'cruel or heartless conduct and neglect' of his father; but he submitted that, under any circumstances, this matter was wholly irrelevant to the ground of Miss Devey's defence, inasmuch as his biography had in fact left Lady Lytton's character, and on the subject of the separation from his wife. His sole object had been to place before the public a true representation of his father's character in relation to his literary and public life, and he emphatically denied that it had been his intention to unduly elevate his father's character at the expense of his wife. Plaintiff also traversed the allegations that he had suppressed anything which had any bearing upon the object he had in view in writing the 'Life.' He alleged that the only passages in the biography which referred to the late Lady Lytton's distate for household management, or to her feelings regarding her children, were in no way discreditable to her character. Neither had he treated of any subsequent differences between Lord and Lady Lytton, nor had he attributed them to any specific cause. In conclusion, the plaintiff denied that his biography contained any unjust insinuations reflecting on the character of his mother; and therefore contended that the publication of the letters proposed by Miss Devey was not necessary for the vindication of her ladyship's character." The learned Counsel then read various passages from the present Earl of Lytton's biography of his father, which had reference to the feelings of the late Lady Lytton regarding her children and to her household management. He pointed out that plaintiff had not the slightest intention of depreciating Lady Lytton's character. There was not a word in the work, he submitted, which in the slightest degree was disreditable to her, and there was no one or in any way reflected upon her so as to make any vindication requisite. Miss Devey in her affidavit did not condescend to particulars, nor did she give any reference whatever to support the assertions she made. His Lordship had before him the passages on which Miss Devey relied, and he had also the distinct disclaimer of the plaintiff of any intention whatever, either of making insinuations or of reflecting in any way upon Lady Lytton's character. He (Mr. Marten) contended, on the legal aspect of the case, that the case on behalf of the plaintiff was supported entirely by the authorities which had been cited, and by which it was shown that injunctions had been granted to restrain the publication of letters. Of course, the motion for restraining all publication was altogether apart from the motion restraining the parting with the letters. The deeds of separation in 1880 referred to furniture, jewels, and so forth, and made no allusion whatever to letters. In a letter to the defendant, the plaintiff, as executor of his father, claimed Lord Lytton's letters to Lady Lytton as his property, and represented that without delay Miss Devey would hand them over to his solicitors. That demand had not been complied with, and plaintiff accordingly applied for the injunction restraining her parting with the letters until the trial of the action or until further order. The notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiff was that the defendant's publishers and agents might be restrained by injunction from [illegible] with any of the letters written by the late [illegible] to any other person than the plaintiff [illegible] the action.

[illegible] motion is to restrain publica- [illegible] all the property or prevent [illegible] the letters being [illegible] learned counsel [illegible] case, and [illegible] tion that the plaintiff was entitled to restrain the publication of the letters, and to prevent the defendant parting with them. He did not ask his Lordship to decide finally on the second question, but he asked that the letters should not be parted with until the trial, and he applied for the extension of the injunction to restrain all publication of any such letters by Miss Devey.

Mr. Stevens followed on the same side.

Mr. Millar, on behalf of the defendents, said the case might be disembarrassed of any questions of the law of libel, and the simple question was whether his Lordship would interfere by injunction in this case in regard to letters admitted to be genuine and authentic. The letters written at a period anterior to the 29th of August, 1827, and the letters between the late Lord Lytton and herself, after their marriage, remained in the possession of Lady Lytton, and, as the defendants contended, were the property to Lady Lytton. Half a century had a passed since the letters came into her possession in the year 1836, and from the year Lord Lytton died (1873), until her own death in March, 1882, she was a feme sole. By the separation deed she was, as against Lord Lytton, a feme sole. No attempt had been made to obtain possession of these letters, which she held until this motion was brought before his Lordship. The law on the question was summed up in Mr. Carr's book of injunctions, in which he said the right of a writer of a letter to restrain the person to whom it was addressed from publishing it was not absolute, but was liable to qualification. The learned Counsel cited various cases in support of his contention, and, observed with regard to the letters written before the marriage, that nobody thought that the proposition that the husband by marriage recovered property in the love letters. The deed of separation recited, "Whereas unhappy differences have arisen and still subsist between the said Edward George Lytton Bulwer and Rosina his wife by reason whereof they have agreed to live separate and apart from each other for the future." And those unhappy differences consisted in great part of communications carried on by correspondence. Lord Lytton had written many letters throughout their lives—some of them, in their early days, of affection, imputing to the lady every angelic quality; and, later on, some of them being of a different kind entirely. Provision was made by Lord Lytton, under the deed of separation, which the lady thought exceedingly meagre and insufficient. He was to allow her 400*l.* a year, and 15*l.* for the children after the deed of separation of his death all the ordinary rights of a litigant in that court and any court against her husband. The letters had been left by Lord Lytton in the anticipated possession of Lady Lytton, who held them from 1836 to her death. The Statute of Limitations alone, under circumstances of such delay as the present, was sufficient answer to the claime of the plaintiff with regard to this property in the letters, or any property. He was quite at a loss to know what answer there could be made to the pleading of the Statute of Limitations.

Vice Chancellor Bacon.—That rather refers to the second case.

Mr. Millar.—It referred to the whole question of interlocutory injunction with regard to letters of this sort after 50 years of possession, and after renunciation by the husband of every right. The defendant in this case proposed to publish the letters in vindication of the late Lady Lytton's character. He submitted that her lady ship was not incapacitated from exercising the right of every other of her Majesty's subjects, but that she had in fact, as against plaintiff, a very clear and direct right with regard to these letters. And he submitted further that the time which had elapsed was so out rageous as to bar any right of the plaintiff upon the present occasion. His learned friend argued that the letters were the property of the person to whom they were sent; but the writer of the letters had the right to restrain any use being made of the communication which he had made in the letters so sent by him. He did not entertain a moment's doubt about that being the settled law. The letters written by the late Lord Lytton to his wife were hers while she lived, and becoming the property of her representative, the defendant in this suit. But then the right to publish them was quite another thing, and that did not exist. It would be strange, indeed, that because a man wrote to another a confidential communication, that the other should have a right to publish it to the world. It was a matter between themselves, and it would neither be just, nor right nor lawful that publication of such a communication should be made. But there was one qualification of, or exception to, that general principle in which plaintiff's case was out of court. When the letter contained materials which it was necessary for the sendee, if he might use such a word, to use for his own justification or defence of his character from attacks brought against him, it was on that ground, mainly, that this case had been argued before him. It had listened to the affidavits of counsel, and an attempt had been made to show that by the publication by the plaintiff he had implied a promise to no other that, with respect to Lady Lytton, which her personal representative is ready to repel, and, if necessary, to prove unjust by referring to the letters. That was a totally different thing from publishing the letters. She might have such a right, and if she had the Court would look into it if necessary, to see if the publication was necessary on the ground of vindication. Having heard all that had been said, and having heard the answer which the plaintiff made, he came to the conclusion that the publication of Lord Lytton's book would not justify the statement that Miss Devey, as the personal representative of the late Lady Lytton, had the right to publish any vindication of her character. There was not a particle there was not a line of suggestion in any part of the extracts referred to—which was all he knew of the publication—which justified the course which it was proposed to take. Lady Lytton was never spoken of otherwise than with perfect respect; no imputation was made against her; there was no suggestion, on oblique suggestion, unless it was the suggestion which charged her with extravagance. Lord Lytton in his lifetime had brought no such charge against his wife, the biography made no such charge. It was said that she was deficient in maternal tenderness for her children. There was no pretence that any such charge was made in the book; there was no place for it in the case, and even the deed of separation provided that the children should be left in the care of Lady Lytton—that was, the mother who was supposed to be wanting in maternal tenderness for her children. Lord Lytton had been so satisfied that it would be for the benefit of the children to leave them in her care and provide for their maintenance that he expressly arranged to do this. The defence of the publication attempted to be justified was wholly removed by the extracts which had been referred to, and Miss Devey herself in the vague general accusation which she made in the affidavit in which reference was made to the extracts in the second volume did not anything like support the charge she had made. There was a right to restrain publication of these letters, because exclusive right to publish was not in the representative, nor had it been established in this motion. The right to possession of the letters was challenged in the second action. When the case came to be heard it would be decided. It was not for him to say how it would be decided, but it was right to observe that in the meantime the defendant should not be at liberty to part with the possession of these letters, because then some other defendant might be introduced who might take it into his head to publish them. On the motion, which he had heard at most immoderate length, most unreasonable length, the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction which he asked for, restraint of publication by the defendant of any of the letters mentioned in the pleadings. With respect to the second motion, he was entitled to an injunction to secure that the letters remained in *statu quo*, not disturbing the possession, but restraining the publication of them.

The injunctions were therefore upheld in respect of restraint of publication and possession.

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

AT the opening meeting of the winter session of the Royal Geographical Society on Nov. 2, in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington gardens, Mr. Joseph Thomson, leader of the expedition for exploration in Eastern Africa equipped by this society, read a paper entitled "Through the Masai Country to Victoria Nyanza."

Lord Aberdare, the president, in opening the proceedings, described the part of Africa traversed by Mr. Thomson, and known only from the commencement of the modern era of exploration, as one involving great difficulty and danger to the traveler. In his expedition Mr. Thomson had marched about 3,000 miles, of which 1,200 lay through wholly new countries. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Thomson said his commission instructed him to ascertain if a practicable direct route existed through the Masai country to the lake, to examine Mount Kenia, and to gather data for constructing as complete a map as possible in a preliminary survey. Early in February, 1884, he reached Zanzibar, and with a caravan of 140 men, all told, he set out for Kilimanjaro, which mountain, during a pause enforced by the dread of the Masai, he ascended to the height of 8,777ft. for the purpose of collecting plants. Finding that he had unfortunately got upon the route taken by Mr. Fischer, who a few days previously had been figuting with the Masai, and that the whole country was in a state of dangerous excitement, he reluctantly gave up his intention of passing to the north of Kilimanjaro, and returning to Taveta, there joined his party with a large caravan from Pangani. The combined caravans chose a route passing to the east of Kilimanjaro, which had been closed for many years owing to the numerous fights which had taken place between the traders and the Masai of Lytokitok. On the 17th of July for the second time he advanced on the Masai country. The wellbeing of the expedition was threatening. A great plain of Ngiri that all the warriors in that region had left on a great war raid. A more remarkable or unique race than these Masai, he said, does not exist on the continent of Africa. In physique, manners, customs, and religious beliefs they are distinct alike from the true negroes and from the Galla and Somali. Beautifully proportioned, they are characterized by the smooth and rounded outline of the Apollo type, rarely allowing the muscles of the knotted and brawny athlete. The women are very decently dressed in bullock's hide. They wear by way of ornament from 20lb. to 30lb. of thick iron wire coiled round the thighs, arms, and neck, beside a great assortment of beads and iron chains. The men wear only a small kidskin garment round the shoulders and breast, that being of somewhat more ample dimensions among the married men. The most remarkable dislocation of the ear-lobes he did not observe in the life history of the Masai. The boys and girls up to a certain age live with their parents, and feed upon curdled milk, meat, and grain. At the age of twelve with the girls, and from 12 to 14 years with the boys, they are sent from the married men's kraal to one in which there are only young unmarried men and women. There they live in a very indescribable manner till they are married. At this stage the young men are warriors, and their sole occupation is cattle-lifting abroad and amusing themselves at home. The young women attend to the cattle, build the huts, and perform other necessary household duties. Both sexes are on the strictest diet. Absolutely nothing but meat and milk passes their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco or vegetable food are alike eschewed. So peculiar, indeed, are they in their notions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For several days the one is their sole diet, to be followed by the other after partaking of a powerful purgative. On killing a bullock they drink the blood raw, which doubtless supplies them with the necessary salts. So pleasant does the Masai warrior find this life that he seldom marries till he has passed the prime of life and begins to find his strength decline. The great war spear and heavy buffalo-hide shield, sword, and the knobkerry are then laid aside. For a month he does the dress of an unmarried woman, and then becomes a staid and respectable member of Masai society. He goes no more to war, but devotes himself to the rearing of a blood of young warriors. His diet changes with his mode of life, and he may indulge in vegetable food, drink beer or spirits, and smoke or chew tobacco. At death the body is simply thrown out to the hyenas and the vultures. After getting past the Masai of Naivasha Mr Thomson determined, with only a small party of 30 men, to visit the district of Lykipia and Mount Kenia. Starting on the 6th of October, they passed out of the meridional trough, with its string of charming lakes, and ascended 8,400 feet, to find themselves on the plateau there called Lykipia, and occupied by great numbers of Wa-Kwafi. They were in a splendid coniferous trees, forming a landscape more suggestive of the heart of Europe than of equatorial regions. Sorely tried in their advance by the savagery of the people, they traversed one of the most interesting tracts of country to be found in the equatorial regions. Crossing a magnificent chain of mountains which had no name, he gave it that of the president of the Royal Geographical Society. The Aberdare range extends from north to south, and rises to a height of little short of 14,000 feet. Finally, said Mr. Thomson, with goods exhausted and driven almost mad with days of worry and nights of incessant watchfulness, we triumphantly found ourselves standing at the base of Kenia, looking up at its grand proportions but simple outline, quite satisfied that we had not endured in vain. Kenia rises as a great volcanic cone, nearly 30 miles in diameter at its base, from a thora-clad plain 5,700 feet in altitude. Up to a height of 15,000 feets the angle is very low and the slope is unbroken comparatively by ridge or glen. From that level the mountain suddenly springs into a magnificent peak, the resemblance to a sugar loaf being made all the more striking by the glittering facts of snow which characterise the uppermost 3,000 feet. The sides of the peak are so steep that the snow cannot lie on many places, the unclad parts showing through the white as black spots. Hence its Masai name of Donyo Egare (the speckled or gray mountain). On the sixth day from Kenia Mr. Thomson found himself at Baringo, looking down from a height of 8,000 feet into the great meridional trough, and next day he rejoined the caravan. On the 16th of November leaving all the weak and incapable behind, and with only about 100 men he resumed his journey, striking out almost due west for Kavirondo and the Victoria Nyanza. This country, which surrounds the north-east aspect of the lake, extends to within 20 miles of the Nile, and does not reach further than 30 miles of the south of the Equator. His observations indicated that a considerable part of Kavirondo lies where Victoria Nyanza is placed on our maps. Finding food in marvellous abundance and at ridiculously low prices in the large town of Kwa-Sundu, on a fine river named the Nzoia, he encamped his men, and with a small party proceeded towards the lake. They passed through the most densely populated region he had yet seen in Africa, and after a variety of adventures—such as attempts to block the way or to enforce compulsory stoppages, in one of which he had a narrow escape from being speared—he had the supreme satisfaction of drinking the waters of Victoria Nyanza some 45 miles east of its outlet to the Nile. This event happened in the district of Samia on the 10th of December. His health now broke down, but, surviving many dangers and hardships, he on the 2nd of April emerged from the wilderness to greet his friends at Rabai, having accomplished the objects of his mission without the loss of a single man by violence or the necessity of shooting a single native. (Cheers.)

Commander Cameron, R. N., Mr. Francis Galton, Mr. Ravenstein, and others congratulated the traveller on his safe return and on the value of his explorations to geographical science.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C M W Brett, B C S — Col J K Clubley, M S C
Mr G H List, B U C S — Lt-Col T J Cotton, M S C
Major L F Jamieson, B S C — Major R T Chapman, M Inf
Lieut J G Day, R Eng

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G E Manisty, B C S, 9 mo — Major W S S Bisset, R B
8 days — Eng, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R P Deane, B U C S — Mr W J A Sullivan, M U C S
Lt-Col T D Madden, B S C — Surgeon-Major R F Drake-Brockman, M
Hon Capt D Buckley, B — Col J O'Sullivan, Bo
Brig-Surg J Brake, B — Con G H Saunders, Bo
Surg-Maj T S Veale, M D, B

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

ADMIRALTY, 5th Nov. 1884.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 21st July, 1870, the undermentioned Officer having attained fifteen years' seniority as Comdr has been authorized to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt:—J C Best, dated 2nd Nov, 1884.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.
CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.
THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of
3 pice per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places:—
CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNE's, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES; Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the best manner (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

KANNY & Co.'s WATCHES are unsurpassed as to their strength, time-keeping, qualities, and prices. The ever-increasing demand has proved this.
Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches of various descriptions, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
KANNY & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
No. 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.
THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be found pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | |
|

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
15, Forbes Street, Fort.

BENEDICTINE, BENEDICTINE,
From the Abbey of Fécamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR,
ANTI-CHOLERAIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
Price, Rs. 72 per case.

CELEBRATED
LOCHDHU and V. O. S., very old SHAMROCK WHISKY as supplied to the leading Clubs in the United Kingdom, can now be had from our
SOLE AGENT—JOHN M. HEYN,
25, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.
These well-known blends stand second to none in regard to quality, and have obtained five Gold Medals for excellence, one of which was awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.

KIRKER, GREER & CO., Limited,
DISTILLERS,
BELFAST AND GLASGOW.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen	Rs.	5 9
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 6
Bass' Ale Quarts	,,	,,	5 10
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 10
Ginger Ale	,,	,,	2 12
Champagne Cider	,,	,,	5 0
Phosphozone	,,	,,	4 0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	,,	,,	11 11
Cinnamon Cordial	,,	,,	11 11
Lime Juice Syrup	,,	,,	11 11
Lager Beer, repeated, Quarts	,,	,,	4 12
Do. Pints	,,	,,	3 10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche,	,, 33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	...
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, ..	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 36 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, ..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From OTTO FRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 16 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Braunesberger	,, 16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Barrcastelar-Rosenberg	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	,, ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Scharshofberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	Rs. 25
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	...
Chateau Lafite	,, 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ..	,, 19 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	,, 28 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 13 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessendier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 30 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	,, 36 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 25 0	...

BEER.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8
Pilsener Beer	,, 6 0
Lagerbier	,, 6 0
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0
Export Beer	,, 5 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0
India Pale Ale	,, 5 0

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 18 0	...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, ...	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints	,, ...	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	,, 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Breendevin	,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	,, 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand	,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Bab	,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	Cash.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3	Net
Do. do. per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2 0½	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 12
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celiery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ...

TERMS.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September 1884.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps		Rs.	350
Do. 40	do.	,,	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do. 8 do.	600 do.	,,	1,200
Do. 20 do.	600 do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods never before imported in the Bombay Presidency by any other house; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.
INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.
These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.
We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.
We guarantee each bottle to contain t *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SILK MERCERS,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, will make an extensive and
SPECIAL SHOW
OF THEIR
NEW DRESS SILKS AND SATINS
JUST RECEIVED,
Including some of the choicest and LATEST NOVELTIES IN
CREPE DE CHINE,
In the most delicate and lovely tints, and of the most exquisite designs.
BROCADED AND FIGURED GAUZES,
In all the leading colours. This Material is most extensively worn over Satins.
GROSS GRAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the leading colours.
SURAH SILKS,
In the most beautiful shades and colours. This is a beautiful Dress Silk and well adapted for the climate, being particularly light and is also non-crushing.
OTTOMAN AND BROCHE SILKS,
Latest Novelties in great demmand.
FLOWERED SATINS, BROCHE SATINS, &c.,
VELVETS! VELVETS!! VELVETS!!!
The Largest, Choicest and Best Stock of Fancy Dress Materials, ever seen out of London. Competition in Price and Quality defied.
WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.
JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.
JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.
JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.
JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.
The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.
☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE CONCERT PIANOS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of other firms advertising their Square Pianos having obtained the Highest Award at the Calcutta Exhibition, we subjoin an extract from the list of awards showing that THE HIGHEST award for SQUARE PIANOS was bestowed upon the SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS exhibited by us, and for which we are sole agents in India.
"1ST CLASS CERTIFICATE and GOLD MEDAL, Section B., Class 14, Catalogue page 319.—SQUARE CONCERT PIANO, exhibitors' name SCHIEDMAYER and Co., STUTTGART, and BOMBAY, makers name SCHIEDMAYER and Co."—Vide *Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1884.

SOUNDY & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY.

SPIRITS IN JARS.

		Rs:	a.
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	...	9 0
Irish Whisky	do.	...	9 0
Cognac *	do.	...	10 12
Cognac * *	do.	...	11 8
Cognac * * *	do.	...	13 8
Cognac * * * *	do.	...	15 8
Jars (Capacity one gallon)		each	2 0
Jars (,, two ,,)		each	3 0
Jars (,, four ,,)		each	4 8
Plated Lock Taps		each	4 0

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES'
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa.*
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungaoad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narsi, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckiseral.
Luckiseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nalhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revliguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON	G. Street & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1883	£314,2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,315,21 14 5	1883	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of New Goods from the First Houses in Europe, and to which they respectfully invite attention.
'XMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS
In the choicest and latest designs
From 1 anna to 5 Rupees each.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
Badminton, Croquet, and Lawn-tennis sets in cases complete, Photo Albums and Frames, Ladies' Companions, Hand-bags, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Work Boxes, &c., &c.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
In every variety large stock for selection.
(Special Discount for Schools.)
ELECTRO AND SILVER PLATED WARE
In the latest styles and well suited for presentation, conjuring tricks, new and amusing in great variety, crystallized apricots, angelica, cherries greengages, mirabels, strawberries, &c. &c.
'Xmas Tree Ornaments in every variety.
Father 'Xmas in all sizes.
Bon Bons, Crackers, Sweets, Holly, Mistleto and Father 'Xmas Circles and Wreaths.
Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Burgundies, Beers, Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskeys, Port, Sherries, &c.
Musical Boxes, Fiddles, Decanters, Inkbottles and Fruit-stands, Violins in cases and all acc

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE,

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90

Do. do. large size..... „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure.

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the tri-flanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs.100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

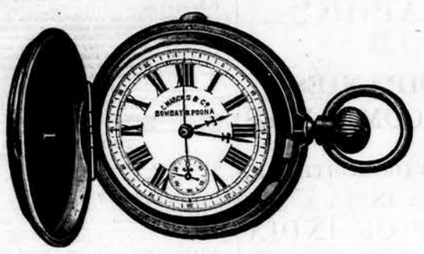
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. }C. MARCKS & CO.{ BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE :—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	A.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.		

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.

BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

HARNESS! **HARNESS!**

ENGLISH HARNESS.

ARRIVAL of a large consignment of ready-made English Harness of the very best quality only.

PRICES.

Silver Mounted Single Harness per set from Rs.				85 to Rs.	150
Brass	„	„	„	from „	75 to „ 135
Silver	„	Double	„	from „	200 to „ 350
Brass	„	„	„	from „	175 to „ 300

The above has been made by the BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, especially (*to our own measurements*) to fit the Horses of this country.

DUNNETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND BOOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO.,

FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS :

...Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

...ed ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment, ... be seen at our Offices.

...TER & Co. the highest honors. ...TER to the Public ... 2 dozen pints.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken easily, and with marked benefit."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

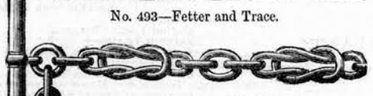
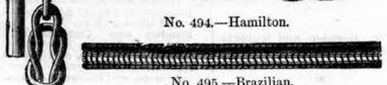
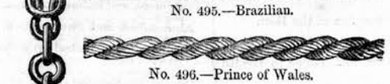
HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

CALCUTTA. (NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK). SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS.—GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold, Rs. 105	No. 493—Fetter and Trace.	Silver, Rs. 18.
Gold, Rs. 82.	 No. 494.—Hamilton.	Silver, Rs. 20.
Gold, Rs. 115.	 No. 495.—Brazilian.	Silver, Rs. 15.
Gold, Rs 75.	 No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Silver Rs. 17.
Gold, Rs. 135.	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Silver Rs. 22
Gold, Rs. 150.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 22.
Gold, Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Silver, Rs. 20.
Gold, Rs. 100.	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 16.

A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains in stock to select from.

16th October, 1884.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS;

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

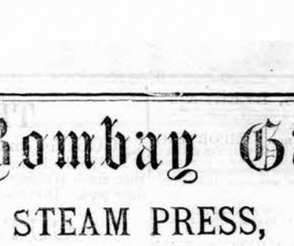
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,

CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,

FIXED OR PORTABLE

ROAD ROLLERS,

ALL SIZES,

GIRDERS.

TANKS,

ETC.

BRIDGES,

IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,

FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF ENGINES AND BOILERS,

ROLLED BEAMS,

MACHINE TOOLS, &c.

Always in Stock,

ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,

Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.

PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.

Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.

WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

USE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP

TABLETS 6d & 1/- BOXES 1/6

PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co.,

BYCULLA & FORT.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Lass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SATARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Cest batches of Superior HIGHASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhoudy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.